THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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Genesee Agricultural Society Notice.

Circulars containing the Constitution of the Socieciety, &c. have been sent by mail to the different Post Masters, and to many known friends of agriculture in several counties in Western New York, with a request that they will use their exertions to obtain the signatures of members, and report the same to the Secretary of the Society as soon as the 20th of the present month. It is hoped that every friend of improvement will give the subject prompt attention; as the Executive Committee desire to make early and liberal arrangements for the coming Fair; and in order to make out a list of premiums, &c., it is necessary to know about what number of members can be obtained. Any person who can obtain signatures, or who wishes to sign, and who has not seen or received a circular, can apply to the nearest Post Master for one, or to the Secretary of the Society, or to the New Genesee Farmer Office, and the Rochester Seed Store. H. M. WARD. *Sec'y.*

Rochester, July 1, 1840.

☞ THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Genesee Agricultural Society will meet for the transaction of important business, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Arcade House, Rochester.

H. M. WARD, *Sec'y.*

English Seed Wheat.

One or two bushels each, of eight or ten of the finest new kinds of English Wheat, have just arrived from England, and will be distributed to the members of the Genesee Agricultural Society previous to next fall's sowing.

Hoeing Ruta Baga.

An inexperienced cultivator of the ruta baga, may commonly be known by his leaving the plants about four times as thickly together as they ought to stand. On ground of any tolerable degree of fertility, the distance of one foot at least should be allowed between the roots, except they be in drills three feet asunder, when they may be suffered to stand a little nearer. If sown broadcast, eighteen inches square should be allowed to each root. If the land is rich enough, they will be so much larger in consequence of this increased space, as considerably to increase the amount of the crop, and greatly to diminish the labor of harvesting.

We have observed, on the best soil, well manured previous years, where the crop had been sowed broadcast, and two feet square allotted to each plant, roots weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, and yielding about fifteen hundred bushels an acre.

If the soil be poor, the above remarks will not of course apply, and the roots must be much nearer together, as they cannot be made to grow large, and number must be made to compensate, in a small degree though it be, for a want of magnitude.

Packing Butter.

The increased price of butter in autumn, as well as its scarcity in winter, renders the best mode of packing it a matter of some importance. There are several particulars of minor importance to be attended to, to which greater or less attention is given by good butter makers; but the two leading requisites without which there *must* be failure, and with which there cannot easily be, are *clean vessels*, and *thorough working*.

The importance of the former, in obtaining perfectly sweet butter, must be evident to every one; hence the necessity of washing vessels by scalding; and where they become rusty from disease, of employing chloride of lime.

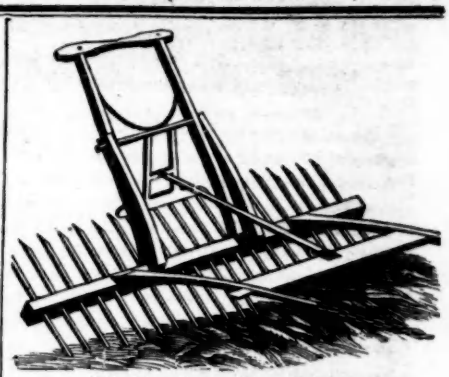
In order to *keep* the sweetness, it is indispensably necessary that every particle of buttermilk be worked out before packing down. This is ascertained when none ceases to flow from it. Inexperienced butter makers generally perform this part of the operation very imperfectly. Work the butter four times as long as you think necessary, and then perhaps you will have half completed it. When it is thoroughly worked, pack it down, by beating, in a strong pot, cover the top with an inch of very strong brine, and keep in the coolest part of the cellar, and you need not fear its becoming injured by keeping before next winter.

Sunflower Seed Oil.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Wm Wood, an Oil manufacturer here, has make 27 gallons of good oil from 19 bushels of Sunflower Seed, without hulling, with Williams & Pinder's Hydraulic Press. He also made 2½ gallons of oil from 2½ bushels of common Pumpkin Seed,

The above was manufactured in the usual way of managing flax seed, except that the crushed seed was not subject to as much heat in the revolving cylinder, before it was pressed. S. W.

Waterloo, June 15, 1840.



The Revolving Horse Rake.

This is an implement of very great utility, especially on large farms and smooth lands. The expedition with which hay can be gathered with the revolving rake renders it a great saving of labor; and not unfrequently it enables the farmer to secure his hay in good order, which otherwise would be damaged or destroyed by wet. They are fast coming into very general use.

In answer to several inquiries, we mention that these rakes are for sale at the Seed Store in this city, and at various other places in Western New York—price from eight to ten dollars each.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Bad Seeds.

It not unfrequently happens that after bestowing much labor upon the preparation of, and seeding his ground, the farmer is sadly disappointed in finding too scanty a growth of plants to ensure a sufficient crop. With the field beet especially, failures so often occur, that even an *honest* seedsman must expect occasionally to shoulder the reputation of "never having any old stock on hand;" that is, of selling old seeds for new.

From a little experience, I have concluded that it is best to have as much charity as possible, at least until we have ascertained who the culprits are; and if it *should* so happen that the mischief has occurred through our own negligence or inexperience, why, then, we may complain as loudly as we please.

This spring I planted half an acre with two pounds of Mangel Wurtzel, from the Rochester Seed Store. In a few days, some scattering plants made their appearance. I waited patiently for some time afterwards, when my friend, John Robinson, from Palmyra, (who, by the way, is one of the best farmers in our section,) called on me, and said that my success was much better than his; he did not expect one-tenth of a crop; and inasmuch as our seed probably came from the same hogshead, we unanimously came to the conclusion, that while it was certain that Batcham *could* not be to blame, there were some men in London who were no better than they should be.

Well, accidentally, I could not work in the Mangels for nearly two weeks after; when I was surprised to find a fair number of plants just peeping through; and, from their weak and thin appearance, evidently wearied with their long journey to the surface, which they never could have reached, if the soil had not been light.

I resolved to be careful in future in what manner my seed was planted. WM. R. SMITH.

Macedon, 6 mo., 29, 1840.

Notes on European Agriculture.

[The following extracts from the *Southern Cabinet*, indicate excellent judgment in agriculture, and it is with pleasure that we present them to our readers.]

As a general remark, I am disposed to believe that Europe in general, and England in particular, is more favorable to the cultivation of wheat, and other grains, which go under the denomination of corn, than the United States, with the exception perhaps of our Western country; but that our own soil can, by a proper system of tillage, be rendered twice as productive as it is at present. That improvements in implements of husbandry can be more easily introduced among us than in Europe, where it is difficult to induce the laborers to lay aside the old heavy ploughs and wooden toothed harrows, which we have abandoned for half a century; and when I have seen the miserable hoes, spades and rakes, used by the peasants of France and Austria, I have sometimes wished that a revolution (not political, but agricultural) might sweep them and their wooden shoes into oblivion together, to be known only as the relics of a clumsy, if not a barbarous age.

In fine breeds of horses, horned cattle and sheep, suited to the different climates and pastures—and in the careful manner which these distinct varieties are kept separate, Great Britain takes the lead of the world. The black faced sheep of Scotland differs so widely from the varieties found in the downs and low countries of England, that they would scrcely be recognized as the same species. The same may be said of the black cattle driven from the highlands to the markets of Edinburgh, when compared with the different breeds found in the Lothians of Scotland, and in the level, rich counties of England. Each variety is confined to localities suited to its size and habits.—The mountain cattle and sheep would not succeed well in low countries, nor would the breeds of the downs thrive on the mountains. No traveller in England who knows a horse from a donkey, can fail to admire the distinct breeds of horses, each in their nature admirably adapted to the services required of them.—The carriage-horse, the hunter, the dray-horse, and the race horse, can be distinguished at a single glance. The dray-horse, in the streets of Liverpool and London, unwieldy as the elephant, with a foot of the size of a peck tub, could scarcely be conceived to be the same species as the little Shetland pony, that is seen carrying the groups of gay travellers to the top of Ben-Lomond, climbing over the rocks and up the mountains like so many squirrels. I witnessed at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, one of the finest collection of horses I ever beheld. They were owned by the Prince of Taxus, whose expensive stables were more magnificent than many of the palaces of Europe—fitted up with marble troughs—fountains for bathing—the name, country, and pedigree of each, placed in gilt letters on the wall. The number of grooms, and careful attendance, and other fooleries, reminded me of what I had read of the honors paid to the sacred Bulls of India, or the white Elephants of Ava.—Among these were horses not only from Mecklenburg, Saxony, and France, but from England and Arabia; and to me the English courser appeared not only the most elegant in form, but was admitted by better judges than myself, more active and fleet than those of Arabia itself.

In the preservation of seeds of grain and vegetables, infinitely more pains are taken to preserve the varieties distinct and unadulterated than with us. In the mountains of Scotland, there are certain districts appropriated solely to the cultivation of Garden Seeds—and no two varieties that are in danger of becoming adulterated by being placed near each other, are allowed to be cultivated in the same district. I noticed at Edinburgh, in the collection of Lawson & Son, Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—83 varieties of Wheat, 62 of Peas, 51 of Turnips, 146 of Potatoes, and an immense number of species and varieties of Grass seeds, some of which may probably be adapted to our southern country. In a subsequent number I will endeavor to recur to this latter subject, and point out those species on which it would be advisable to make experiments.

The benefits of Societies for the promotion of agriculture, in stimulating industry and ambition, I saw exemplified in Scotland, England, and at the Fairs of Germany. The Highland Society of Scotland has existed sixty-one years, and from one of the bleakest and most sterile countries of Europe, Scotland has, with all its disadvantages, risen to a state of agricultural prosperity, far beyond any thing which could have been expected from such a soil and climate; and some of the counties, especially the Lothians, are not inferior, in point of cultivation and product, to the richest in England. At a meeting of that Society, held a few weeks previous to my arrival, 177 members were added at one time, paying three guineas entrance, and one guinea annually, and these including the names of the most respectable men in the country. At this meeting there was an additional sum of £1,500 ($7,000) subscribed to promote the interests of the Society. Every agricultural county makes an annual report, and thus thirty-three reports, embracing every object of agricultural interest, are annually submitted to the society. *

* This Society was formed in 1784, by a few gentlemen, who "formed themselves in a hole and corner club, in a coffe house called the Exchange," in Edinburgh. From a most wretched state they have raised the agriculture of Scotland, until it has reached the topmost rank. The means which were employed by this Society, are thus detailed in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture:

"In the days of its youth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turnip husbandry into all the glens and straits of the north, by offers of small prizes to certain Highland Parishes; and the same may be said as to the growth of clover and the finer grasses. As it advanced in strength, (as to numbers and to cash,) attention was to premiums for stock, then came offers of reward to men of science to discover better implements and machines, to diminish friction and consequently draught, such as in the thrashing mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums were offered for essays to bring to light the facts connected with chemistry and natural philosophy; and, under the auspices of the society was set up the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' a work which has been the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we humbly venture to say it ought to appear on the table and book shelf of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon, as another link of union between the society and the practical farmer, at the same time throwing aside all party feeling, and making them open to stock from both sides of the Tweed, [i. e. from England as well as Scotland.]—How well they have succeeded, let the last one at Scotland bear witness. (This was the most splendid show of fine cattle ever exhibited.) Nor has the society forgotten the beauty of the country, as the premiums offered in regard to planting trees and such like subjects fully testify; and to sum up all, it may be said the Highland Society has been a *point d' appui*, a rallying point, to which the agriculturists of Scotland might look, and a fostering mother to all who, although strong in talent, were weak in interest to make it public."

Premiums to the amount of $17,000 were offered the last year, under the following classification:

"Class I.—Agricultural machinery, 500 sovereigns and a gold and silver medal.

Class II.—Essays and report on various subjects, embracing thirty-one subjects of high interest to the farmer, viz.:

1. Geological surveys.
2. Reports on coal districts.
3. Mines and minerals.
4. Produce of peat moss, &c.
5. Comparison between different kinds of manure in raising potatoes.
6. Extended application of water and other power to farm purposes.
7. Comparative efficacy of the two modes of thorough draining.
8. Reports on irrigation.
9. Forest planting.
10. Sheep pastures at high elevations.
11. Improved sheep salve.
12. On crossing the Chevoit with the New Leicester ram.
13. Cultivation of the recently introduced cereal and other grains.
14. Feeding farm horses on raw and prepared food.
15. Early rearing and fattening of lambs.
16. Insects injurious to agricultural plants.
17. Insects injurious to forest trees.
18. Comparative nutritive property of grasses.
19. Extirpating ferns from pastures.
20. Thorough draining.
21. Subsoil ploughing of thorough-drained land.
22. Mole plough.
23. Experiments with manures.
24. Analysis of bone or rape dust.
25. On the effects of altitude on vegetation.
26. Feeding of Cattle.
27. Forests of larch.
28. On raising improved varieties of grains.
29. Reports on improved rural economy abroad.
30. Honorary premium for reports in several districts in Scotland.
31. Investigation of certain points connected with the science of agriculture, viz:

An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific principles, the mode in which soil operates in producing or facilitating the germination and growth of vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing and proving, on scientific principles, what is the best admixture of the ordinary elements of soil, for promoting the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing, on scientific principles, the mode on which lime operates in rendering the soil better adapted for the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific principles, the effect of drainage in altering the constitution or qualities of the soil, and increasing its fertility.

An essay or memoir, showing the nature of the atmospheric influence on soil, in promoting its fertility, including the modification of these influences arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture.

Class III.—Waste lands—their improvement by tillage.

Class IV. Crops and culture.

Class V. Pastures—their management.

Class VI. Live Stock—districts competitors.

Class VII. Products of live stock—butter and cheese.

Class VIII. The best kept cottages and cottage gardens.

Class IX. Woods and plantations.

Class X. General show of live stock, and agricultural meeting at Inverness."—*Ed Sou. Cab.*

English Agricultural Societies, although with less uniformity, are seduously engaged in the same cause, and the result has been the general diffusion of agricultural knowledge. The different soils have been analyzed—the kinds of manures and modes of cultivation adapted to each, have been pointed out. The steam engine has been introduced in threshing and for other agricultural purposes, and Great Britain, including Ireland and Scotland, which formerly averaged only nine bushels of wheat to the acre, last year produced in the aggregate, 19½ bushels; and three of the counties of Scotland, and several of England, averaged 51 bushels to the acre. A Farmer by the name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the last twenty years, of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of 10 guineas per acre, ($7,500,) on which he raised grain, hay, and vegetables for the market of Edinburgh. This lease he has recently renewed for nineteen years, (the usual time to which leases run,) on the same terms, and from a poor man he has become independent in his circumstances, and rides in his carriage. What American Farmer could make a profit that would enable him to pay such an enormous rent? All may be accounted for on the principles of judicious manuring and careful, industrious cultivation.

From a cursory review of the cultivation of the various kingdoms of Europe, it appeared to me that England was in the highest state of cultivation, and which, from its beautiful thorn hedges—its neat cottages, adorned by the eglantine, honeysuckle and ivy, checkered here and there by the park and lordly palace, rendered the whole land a pictureseqe garden.

In addition to a favorable climate, the soil of England has the benefit of a judicious tillage. I was particularly struck with the system almost universally adopted in regard to the rotation of crops. It should be remarked that they never cultivate two successive crops of grain on the same field. Although physiologists have not been able fully to account for the fact, that the successive cultivaton of grain or vegetables exhausts the soil, whilst a change to a different product does not impoverish the land to any considerable extent, yet, it is now universally admitted, by all good husbandmen, that this is the case. Some have ascribed this to the exhaustion of the proper food of the plant in consequence of its cultivation during successive years, whilst Decandolle, Macaire, and others, have accounted for it on the doctrine that plants exude from their roots certain substances, poisonous to plants of the same variety, which in time renders the earth unfit for their cultivation. As *toujour perdriz* cloyed on the appetite of the Frenchman, so the teeming earth longs for a change of food, and withholds her fruitfulness unless she be indulged. It has often been remarked why is it that a forest which has long been covered with a growth of pine, when cut down

does not spring up again in pine, but in oak, gum, and hickory, and *vica versa*. The facts, in a majority of instances, are so. All plants spring from seed—there can be no spontaneous production. *Omnia ad ova* is a doctrine as old as the days of Linnæa, and nature has never departed from it. May it not then be that nature, after having for ages nourished one kind of tree, has exhausted the properties of the soil adapted to that kind of production, and when a new forest is to be created, imparts its influence to trees of a different kind, better suited to its present state, and withholding its fertility from that to which it is no longer adapted. Be this as it may, the English farmer acts on the principle of the necessity of a rotation of crops. The result from this and other judicious modes of culture, has been an increase of three fold. In Carolina we have adopted the opposite course. Many fields have been planted in Indian corn since the days of the revolution, and the result has been that we have retrograded from forty bushels per acre to eiget, and often less.

I will now give the method of English culture in regard to the

ROTATION OF CROPS.

1st. year. Fallow crop. Irish potatoes—beans or turnips. The potatoes, as is the case in high northern latitudes, produce small stalks, and are consequently planted much nearer in the rows than with us. Endless varieties have been produced from seed.

The beans, adapted to field culture, are the kinds usually called horse beans, *(Faba vulgaris.)* Hundreds of acres are cultivated with this bean, and its numerous varieties, and the product is immense. It is used as food for cattle. I have never known it to thrive equally well in any part of America, probably owing to our warm summers. In our Southern states especially, the pods in general do not fill well, and I doubt whether it is calculated to be a productive crop. There is, however, one variety, from the south of France, called the Winter Bean, *(La Feverole d'Hiver,)* which is remarkably hardy and prolific. It is planted late in autumn, and stands the winters of France and England, and might be experimented on as a winter crop, when nothing else can be cultivated with us, and it would not interfere with the crop of the following spring. The Heliogaland bean—Purple Field bean—and Alexandrian Field bean, are also varieties which the agriculturits of England and France recommended to me as probably well adapted to winter cultnre in our Southern climate.

The turnip crop is considered as the most valuable in England for feeding cattle. These different productions, however, require to be noticed under separate heads. I will endeavor to return to the subject in a future number.

2d. year. Wheat—the varieties are yearly increasing. At present the kinds cultivated almost universally in the higher grounds and lighter soils of Scotland, are the Golden Drop and Blood Red. The skins are thicker than in most other varieties, and shey yield more bran. These varieties would, I think, answer well on our elevated mountainous regions.—The average crop is said to be about fifty bushels to the acre. In the Lothians—the Carse of Sterling, and in the low rich soils of England—in Denmark—and the alluvial soils of Germany, I remarked that the varieties called Uxbridge and Hunter's Wheat, were most cultivated, and considered most productive.—The yield is from fifty to sixty bushels per English acre—the average weight per bushel is from 62 to 63 lbs.—the finest 65 lbs. The Mengoswell's wheat is a variety of Hunter's and is cultivated on the Carse of Gowrie as a superior grain. Three new varieties have been very recently introduced. The Whittington wheat from the south of England—the Chevalier wheat from France—and the Hicklings—the latter is white in straw, but yellow in sample. Rye is not cultivated. Grass seeds are sown in the fields in the month of April. These are red clover *(Trifolium pratense)* and Rye grass *(Lolium perene* and *Italicum.)* Calves and sheep are allowed, in autumn and winter, to feed on the young grass.

3d. year. This is a Grass crop—usually a heavy one. It is sometimes cut twice, but usually only once a year, and serves as pasturage in the fall.

4th year. A crop of Barley or Oats is now raised. This is once more succeeded by a fallow crop. In this manner crops succeed each other by fours in good lands, or where the soils is inferior, another year is added for grass and pasturage—affording a wheat crop only once in four or five years, but producing in the mean time, other articles equally valuable to the farmer.

Electricity vs. Oak Trees.

After a philosophical investigation of some months, a writer says that species of trees are allied to iron.—It is well known to chemists that oak contains a considerable portion of iron in its composition. It is presumed the metal is held in solution by the sap, and equally distributed throughout the tree. This may account for the fact that among a copse, the oak is invariably struck by lightning, while other trees of equal magnitude escape destruction.—On this subject a western editor says:

Our own observation confirms the fact that oaks are singled out from other trees, by electricity, and probably most of our citizens have seen its effects in this vicinity. At one place, within a few miles from this village, some twenty oak trees can be seen within the space of a few rods, splintered by the subtle agent, while other trees in the immediate vicinity remain untouched.—*Mauch Chunk Courier.*

Native Varieties of the Apple.

We entirely agree with the editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, that "many of our native varieties have not been *surpassed* by any foreign fruits;" and in regard to apples we are prepared to go one step further, and say that we know of no foreign variety that *equals* many of our native sorts. The Swaar and the Spitzenburgh may be mentioned as examples. We do not suppose, however, that these kinds, if transplanted in Europe, would yield fruit equal to what they produce here; for a slight difference of climate often works great changes in the flavor of fruits. The St. Germain, considered an excellent winter pear near Philadelphia, has been a mere incumbrance to the ground in our fruit garden; and the Rambo, the Pennock, the Vandiver, and the Queen apple, are much inferior to those produced in that region.

We ought not to be discouraged, however, by the partial or absolute failure of a few sorts, from extending our enquiries and experiments. They cost but little; and the introduction of a superior variety, well adapted to our climate, is a public benefit. Our present success ought to stimulate us to further exertions. The Seckel pear and the Bellflower apple, attain great excellence with us, as well as in their native land, three degrees to the south.

Some persons believe, indeed, that only a few kinds of fruit are necessary; and comfort themselves with saying "We want nothing better"—just as if summer fruits would keep throughout the season; and just as if we all did not love variety. Let us go into a well furnished cellar in Winter, guided less by thought than by instinct, and the kinds that we chose to-day may be neglected to-morrow. * Besides we want apples and pears for various purposes, and the best for stewing or baking, are often rejected as table fruits.

But many of our best apples decay rapidly in spring, as soon as the season becomes warm; and yet it is desirable to have such as are very good through more than half the summer. The Roxbury Russet will keep for that length of time, and is much superior to the American Pippin! but we hope and believe there is something better still.

Last winter we received grafts of more than thirty kinds of apples from Ohio, and we apprehend that but few of them are known here, several having originated in the south eastern parts of that state. Twenty kinds of this collection are growing in our nursery; but as only one small graft of each sort was furnished, we have to record that the remainder have not yet started, and probably will not. Of these, we shall hope for a new supply from our respected correspondent next winter.

☞ We would apprise our readers that these notices were written in great haste as each scion was marked and packed away; and without any idea that we should lay them before the public.

"1. *Dumpling.* Very large, cooks well when half grown—before any other, brittle, sub-acid and fine flavor. Ripe from the middle of July to the middle of August. Brought hither from Cincinnati.

* This is a good way to test their comparative excellence.

2. *Rose.* Not large, red, very sweet, excellent.—Ripe, Aug. 21, 1839.

3. *Cluster.* Middle size, brownish red, sweet, excellent. Ripe, Aug. 25.

4. *Cash.* Over middle size, sweet; bakes well; fine to dry; first rate. September.

5. *Monarch.* Large, agreeably acid; admired for the table; first rate to cook and to dry, decidedly the most valuable of its season. Ripe Sept.—Oct. A seedling of Belmont county. A noble tree—one of the largest I ever saw.

6. *Angle.* Over middle size, very sweet, and of highly agreeable flavor. Sept.—Oct, Originated near St. Clairsville.

7. *Lady Finger.* Middle size, egg-shape, sweet, first rate. Oct.—Feb.

8. *Fall Sweet.* Good size. Oct.—Dec.

9. *Loville.* Quite large, reddish brown on the sunny side, sweet; fine for apple butter, for apple molasses, and to dry. A great bearer, and a noble tree.

10. *Ohio Sweet.* Middle size, red on one side, very sweet, good flavor—the best sweet apple of its season that I know. Originated in Belmont county.

11. *Neverfail.* Middle size, brittle, sub-acid, good flavor. [It appears to have been named from the circumstance of its coming into blossom a fortnight later than other sorts,—a property of less value to this country than in the south.]

12. *Fall Vandiver.* Good size, reddish brown, rather flat than long, unsurpassed for the table, and cooks well. Ripe, rather before other winter apples, and they fall if not gathered early. [It is also called Spitzenburgh, but doubtless very distinct from the Spitzenburghs of New York.]

13. *Pike.* Good size, sweet, one of the most pleasant I ever eat. A great bearer, but more so in alternate years. A large tree.

14. *Red Romanite.* Rather under size, sub-acid. The prince of keepers.

15. *Roman Stem,* Middle size, yellow, sub-acid, among the very best. A good bearer.

16. *Mound.* Good size, reddish brown, sub-acid; keeps till July or August; fine for the New Orleans market. Rather a spare bearer, or it would be very valuable Originated in Belmont county, and takes its name from an orchard of them near the great mound at the mouth of Grave creek. [It may be a good bearer in this climate, however.

16. *Red Vandiver.* Middle size, much celebrated by some. A great keeper.

18. *White Vandiver.* Middle size, valuable, keeps well.

19. *Black Vandiver.* One of the very best apples here. A great keeper. [This graft, though set on a young stock, has several apples on it, and seems to promise to mature them. 6 mo. 12.

20. *Sweet Vandiver.* Middle size, reddish brown, a choice fruit. Nov.—Feb.

Several grafts were sent at our request, that we might test the quality of the fruit; but our correspondent thinks they are inferior to those which he selected. He adds, "I am of opinion that too little sweet fruit is cultivated. It might save much sugar and molasses. Good sweet apples dried with good acid ones, and mixed, make pies of very fine quality.—Sweet apples boiled or steamed, and then pressed, yield a juice, which, when clarified and concentrated, is very superior for table use to West Indian or Orleans molasses. Hence I am taking much pains to select sweet fruit."

These remarks accord with our own views and experience.

Do you want to know the man against whom you have the most reason to guard yourself? your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

Child, on Beet Sugar.

brief notice of this work last month, and ur readers with some extracts from

We gave a ible for us however, without we now present u give *full* directions for its pages. It is impos se who wish to en- far transcending our limits, w purchase the the manufacture of beet sugar; tho gage in it, are strongly recommended t tement work before us. The following contains a s th- of some of our author's own experiments at No ampton. The establishment erected there was on the principle of the *dessication* of the beet, a principle first successfully applied by J. Schuzenbach, a chemist residing in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The experiment at Northampton is an attempt to carry out the principle of dessication by machinery, contrived by us for the purpose, Mr. Schuzenbach having declined to impart any information unless the privilege of using his invention in the whole United States, were previously purchased and security given for the payment, in case the truth of his pretensions should be demonstrated by the results of a model factory. Therefore, in stating the results, which we have obtained, we do not implicate the system of Mr. Schuzenbach, not knowing what his apparatus or processes are, but pursuing the same principle, by ways and means of our own. We have dried the beet in a kiln of small dimensions, by establishing therein a current of air, heated from 150° to 185°, and equalized by a diaphragm, pierced with holes. By this means we were able to dry 800 lbs. in 24 hours. The material having been cut into fritters ¼ of an inch thick by a machine, is placed above the diaphragm in boxes, having wire gauze bottoms.

For the purpose of pulverizing the dried beet, we have used, first a small cylinder set with diamond headed nails, and turning upon an inclined plane sheathed with iron; and, secondly, a coffee-mill upon the common principle.

The powder, about as fine as ground coffee, is deposited in a tub, and cold water introduced in the proportion of 3 lbs. to 1 lb. of powder. This gives a liquor nearly twice as rich as the natural juice of the beet, and just about as rich as that of the sugar-cane. This liquor contains 1¼ to 1½ pounds sugar to the gallon.—In 20 minutes the sugar is dissolved. The whole is then thrown into sacks 8 lbs. to a sack, or so as to be 1½ inches thick when leveled in the sack. The sacks must be made of some very closely woven fabric. Of various materials, which we have tried, twilled cotton alone has answered the purpose perfectly. The sacks are arranged alternately with osier hurdles, in the same manner as those filled with green pulp in France — One pression with a hydrostatic press would be sufficient to exhaust the pulp; but having only a screw press, worked by hand, we have found it necessary to press twice, moistening the pulp between the pressions. At the second pression the liquor stands at 7° to 9° by the saccharometer, instead of 10° to 12° as in the first instance.

The defecating pan contains 30 gallons, and is usually charged with 25 gallons. It is heated by steam.—The defecation is operated as in the natural juice, except that the proportion of lime is greater. The smallest which we have found sufficient, is 300 grains to a gallon of liquor. The subsequent operations are essentially the same as in the French sugar-houses. For the purpose, however, of economizing the animal black, for making and revivifying which our apparatus is small, we filter but twice, viz., first the defecated juice, and secondly the syrup at 20°. The concentrating pan is heated by steam, circulating, as in the defecating pan, through a series of pipes.

We have constantly obtained from 7 to 10½ pounds of saccharine to 100 pounds of green beet, or to 14 lbs. of dry. These products included the molasses, which has varied from ⅓ to ¾ of the whole. The unusual proportion of molasses resulting in some instances, has been owing to injury, which the beets received by frost and decay before the drying, or by smoke and burning during that process. Frost does not of itself injure the sugar of the beet, but on the contrary facilitates its extraction, and increases its purity; yet, as soon as the root begins to thaw, the destruction of its crystalizable sugar, sets in with frightful rapidity. The frozen beet when sliced is of a pure and beautiful white, but with whatever care it be dried, it becomes in the course of the operation perfectly black. This is the effect of fermentation. The effect of carbonization is still more injurious. These evils were the result of inexperience, and have been found completely susceptible of remedy. So far as crystalization took place, (and in many instances it was abundant,) the sugar has proved of excellent quality, free even in its raw state, from an bad taste, and of a pure and sparkling white when refined. Old and extensive dealers have pronounced it in both states capable of successful competition with any sugars in the market. The best result obtained from the beets of 1838, was *7 lbs. of sugar* from 14 lbs. of dry beet (representing *100 lbs. of green,*) and *3⅛ lbs. of molasses.* In this instance the beets had been dried without much injury except a degree of discoloration. The grain was strong and brilliant but the color deep. It was deemed best to leave a considerable portion of the provision of dried beet of 1838—9 untouched, until an ment of the apparatus should enable us to work enlargement... it up with more ease and economy. The quantity of sugar which we have drained and cured, is 309 pounds. There remains in crystalizers and moulds, not cured, and some of it not sufficiently drained, 1000 lbs. more, and 2000 lbs. of molasses.

Several points of importance were settled to our satisfaction by the labors of 1838—9.

1. That all the saccharine contained in the beet can be extracted by the method of dessication.

2. That the raw sugar can be obtained without any bad taste, and fit for immediate consumption.

3. That American beets, though generally inferior to the European in saccharine richness, can by suitable culture be made inferior to none.

4. That 50 per cent more of crystalizable sugar can be obtained by the method of dessication, than has generally been obtained by grating and pressing, or macerating the green beet.

5. That the beet, once dried, may be kept an indefinite time without liability to injury.

The general result of the first season was, however, unsatisfactory. The quantity of sugar obtained, except on particular days, when the operators were upon select material, was too small; the molasses superabundant, and very bad.

The coming in of the crop of 1839, opened a new era in our enterprise. An improvement in the drying apparatus, by which the access of smoke, and better acquaintance with the management of it, by which fermentation on the one hand and carbonization on the other, were prevented, gave us nearly unexceptionable material; the liquor was light colored and transparent, the proportion of lime required less, the defecations more prompt and complete, and the concentration almost without scums. The sugar, graining in a few hours, drained well, and is not inferior in flavor or appearance to the finest West India muscovados. The quality of the molasses has been a matter of utter surprise to us. In France the molasses is considered of no value except for feeding animals, or for distilling; and it sells at 4 or 5 cents a gallon. The molasses from the sugar in question, is of a bright amber color, and so pure and pleasant, as to be preferred by many to any but sugar-baker's.

The quantity of saccharine obtained from the beets of this year, has not been so great as from those of the last year. It has in no instance exceeded 8½ per cent, 6 of which was sugar and 2½ molasses. We attribute the difference to the extraordinary wetness of this season.

It will be readily conceived that a small establishment dependent upon farmers for material, paying for it twice the cost of its production, and executing by hand several heavy and tedious operations, which ought to be performed by steam, water or horse-power, cannot furnish accurate data for determining the expense of making beet-sugar. The actual cost, when the material was good, has been 11 *cents* per pound, the pulp and manure not taken into the account. We are of opinion that with proper and sufficient means, beet sugar may be manufactured in the United States, at 4 *cents* per pound. When the manufacture shall have become domesticated among us, it will probably be produced at a cost less than that.

We have recently made some experiments with the aid of *Mr. Martial Duroy* of Boston, upon beet dried by steam. The result has been a white sugar obtained at once, fully equal to the clayed sugars of Havana.

Other plants usually grown in our soil are capable of furnishing sugar, and some of them may be found worth cultivating for that and accessory products.—We have tried Indian cornstalks and the pumpkin, and have obtained from them good sugar and molasses.—Perhaps those crops may alternate advantageously with the beet. If the manufacture of sugar from the stalks of Indian corn can be reconciled, as we believe it may, with the maturity or near maturity of the ears, this source of saccharine may supersede the beet-root.—The seeds of the pumpkin yield a fine sweet oil, but we have no means of judging, what quantity of this product can be obtained from a given extent of land.—If it should turn out satisfactorily in this respect, the pumpkin may one day overshadow the sugar-cane.

It has recently been stated in an agricultural jour- that Schuzenbach's system has been tried in nd failed. We could not credit this announce- se we had tried the system, and were per- hat it is capable of producing results far nal f any other system, which has yet France. owing letter from the brother of me been. and satisfactory information fectly satisfied superior to those o. been tested. The fol- *Oct.* 29, 1839. the inventor, gives timely on this subject.

letter from follow- *Philadelphia,* a

D. LEE CHILD, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I received some days ago a my brother in Germany, who writes to me the ing regular results, such as they are obtained large scale in the beet-sugar manufactories in Polen, South Germany, Ratisbon, Wayhausel, Paris, Toulouse, &c. &c., and as I believe they will be interesting to you, I address you the present for your information.

To produce 100 lbs. of beet sugar of the quality, which is known in France by the name of *bonne quatrieme,* (good brown) there is required:—

1. 1,250 to 1,300 pounds of fresh beets, such as they come from the fields.
2. 350 to 360 pounds of stone coal.
3. 100 pounds of animal charcoal.
4. 1⅛ day's works.
5. Lime, acid, light, &c. &c., for 22½ cents.

To this must be added the interest, the use of the buildings, utensils, &c. &c.

By this method, the cost (prix de revient) of 100 lbs. of this sugar is in Germany, owing to the high price of the raw material, fr. 9½ or 10, or $3,50 to $4; and in the north of France fr. 8,20c, or about $3,45, after deducting the price of the molasses.

My brother has made the following important improvements, which have completely succeeded on a small scale for the last five months. They are now brought into operation in two of the most important factories on a large scale, and will, as my brother thinks, succeed there also. By this process a quality is obtained, which will not be inferior to *white* Havana, ⅓ more valued than *bonne quatrieme,* and the expenses will be reduced to the following:—

a. 1250 to 23 pounds of beets, as above.
b. 250 to 300 pounds stone coal.
c. 16 to 20 cents animal charcoal.
d. One day's work, (12 hours including meal-time.)
e. Small costs, same as above.

And, what is of the greatest importance, the stock capital, which is required for buildings, utensils, &c. of the factory, will be ⅓, perhaps ¾ smaller, the manufacturing process more simple and of consequence, more certain.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
JOS. SCHUZENBACH.

It appears therefore that Schuzenbach's method is already practised on a large scale in France, turns out good brown sugar at a cost of less than 4 *cents* per pound; and promises to do still better than this, both as it respects price and quality. Mr. Schuzenbach's last results, as here described, are strikingly like those we obtained in working upon steam dried beet.

* New England Farmer.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

On Rust, or Black Blight in Wheat.

SIR—As the season is fast approaching when the rust, or black blight on wheat will, in all probability, make its appearance in many parts of the country, I would call the attention of your readers to an examination of the cause of the malady, and thus enable them to provide a remedy for the future in the shape of *prevention,* which is in all cases, but more especially in this, much more easy than *cure.*

I remember, on the fourth day of last July, seeing a large field of wheat on the borders of the mill-race on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, so completely covered with the rust as to be scarcely worth the expense of harvesting, but which was, even in that early period, in the midst of that operation—it was, indeed, a caution to behold! I understand that this wheat had been sowed on a lime and manured fallow, a cause alone sufficient, in that situation, to account for all the evil.

An excellent writer observes, "according to our understanding of the principles which regulate and determine the preparation and application of the food of plants, must be our notions of the *diseases* of plants, and our ideas of the best mode or course of cultivating them. A wide difference undoubtedly exists in the

formation, functions, and peculiar nature of *animals* and *vegetables*, but yet they may, in many respects, be assimilated; and thus, by comparison, the proper treatment of plants be simpliged, and rendered more easy of explanation and comprehension. I shall take leave to state that the observations and experience of many years, have convinced me, that the opinions of the great reformer of the medical profession, Mr. Abernethy—"that the most afflicting diseases to which the human species are subjected, are generated *in the stomach*, and consequently are to be remedied *by* the stomach,"—are perfectly just and well founded; and I am also convinced that most of the diseases of animals and plants may be accounted for and remedied on the same principles. From what has been said, it is clear that vegetables cannot be supported without a due supply of food, and that with those, as with animals, the quantity and quality of food must possess an equal influence. Now, every man is aware that the *quality* of the food he consumes is equally as determined in its effects as the *quantity*, and such, no doubt, is the case with plants, as above observed; and when an animal is constrained to live on meagre, impure food, it is induced to consume a greater quantity, to make up as much as possible for the deficiency of quality, and the consequence is, a distension of the stomach and bowels; and this is often followed by a poverty and corruption of the fluids, which produce disease and debility; and the body is wasted by *eruptions*, and becomes a prey to *vermin;* and when an animal is glutted with *gross* and *rich* food, a surfeit is the consequence, and it is subjected to a stagnation of the fluids, inflammations and eruptions, which often end in mortification and death; and plants, under the same circumstances, are subject to the same consequences; and these observations will be found correctly to apply to and afford a clear exemplification of the rust, or black blight in wheat.

On this subject Sir J. Sinclair says, "It appears from an able paper, written by a distinguished naturalist, (Sir Joseph Banks,) that this disease is OCCASIONED by the growh of minute parasitical fungus, or mushrooms on the leaves, stems, and glumes, or chaff of the living plants; and that the roots of the fungus, intercepting the sap intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain, render the grain lean and shrivelled, and in some cases, rob it completely of its flour; nor is this all, the straw becomes black and rotten, unfit for fodder, or little better than a *caput mortuum*, possessing neither strength or substance." And again, "several of the accidents above enumerated, may contribute to the production of rust, but there are two additional circumstances which likewise tend to promote it: first, having the land in too rich a state for grain crops, and secondly when too frequent a repetition of crops of wheat takes place; and it has been well observed, that when crops intended to ripen their seed, are objects of culture, there is not only wanted a degree of vigor and luxuriance in the plants sufficient for the purpose, but if the fertility of the soil be raised to a *higher pitch* than is necessary or consistent with the object, injurious, rather than beneficial, consequences may be the result: land may be too rich for grain crops, and it is better to keep it in a well balanced condition or in a medium state of productiveness for this purpose, than in too fertile a state. The great quantity of sap and juice in vegetables growing on highly cultivated lands, it is evident, must necessarily render them more susceptible of the effects of sudden and extreme changes, and consequently, more liable to disease; besides, as mushrooms are produced on beds of dung, great quantities of manure must promote the growth of fungi or parasitical plants on the crops of wheat, if they are once infected—the wheat produced on the site of a dunghill is *always* rusted, even in the most favorable seasons, and if the whole field is a species of dunghill, how can it escape?

A too frequent repition of crops of wheat, more especially when accompanied by great quantities of manure to force a crop, will often have the same effect. The rust was but little known in the western or northern parts of England, or the southern counties of Scotland, until of late years, when every exertion has been made to increase the quantity of that grain in those countries."

T. A. Knight observes, "by crossing the different varieties of wheat *a new sort may be produced*, which will completely escape being rusted, although crops in the neighborhood and in almost every district in the country, may suffer for it in the same year;" and he then goes on to argue, "these circumstances tend to prove, that the *rust does* not depend solely on atmospheric influence; otherwise it could not be prevented by change of seed, or by the crossing of different varieties." Now, this theory of Mr. Knight's is grounded on a superficial view of things, and is a mere fallacious hypothesis. Indeed, all these great naturalists appear to have bewildered themselves in specious theory; and from not having traced the operations of nature to its source, have throughout, mistaken the effect for the cause.

Now, suppose a farmer was to find a sheep unhappily reduced, and preyed upon by maggots, or the larva of the flesh-fly, he may very justly suppose that the maggots reduced the sheep, and as justly expect that whatever sheep were subjected to the maggots would be reduced in the same manner—then what would be the best and proper remedy? Knowing the maggots to be produced from eggs deposited by flies, would he try to *cover* his sheep from the flies or attempt to remove them where there were *no flies?*—Now, where is the farmer or shepherd that does not know that flesh-flies *will not* deposit their eggs on a healthy part of a sheep, or if they do, that they will not produce maggots? they know full well, that if a sheep be diseased by eruptions, or if wounded, the flies will find out those places, and there deposit their eggs; and therefore the remedy is simple—cure and prevent the disease, or protect the wounds, and the evil is avoided—*remove the cause and the effect ceases.* And very similar will be found the disease in wheat, called the rust, or black blight, and its cause. The fungus undoubtedly preys upon that which is intended to nourish and sustain the wheat, but what afforded an attraction and lodgement for the fungus? *this is the grand question.* It is stated that the fungus is a parasitical plant, like the mistetoe, but this is not the fact, for the fungus has no power to attach itself to, or penetrate the *healthy stalks* of the wheat, any more than the larva of the flesh-fly have the *healthy skin of the sheep.*

Any one who will examine the stalks of wheat growing on a luxuriant, rank soil, about the time of its first showing the swelling of the ear, will perceive the vessels to become ruptured, either from the luxuriant flow of the sap upon the tender tops of the plants being checked by cold winds, or an unhealthy overfulness, or some other casual obstruction; and the sap being thus suddenly checked, will rupture the vessels, and ooze out through little slits, or longitudinal fissures; the discharged matter will soon assume the appearance of a white jelly; as it dies, it will become yellow, and then brown, and of a hard texture; and in proportion as the sap-vessels are injured and destroyed, and this exudation takes place, the plant must, of course, more or less fail in its supply of nourishment for the grain. In some cases, the strongest stalks will not be able to push the ear beyond the leaf, and the corn consequently, will be starved: and whilst the season continues dry and cold, the exuded sap will remain like dry gum; but as it advances, and the weather becomes warm and moist, the gum becomes moist, soft, and putrefying, and then it forms and affords a nutritive bed for the mold or fungus, which grows and increases until it is deprived of moisture, or is so reduced as to be insufficient to sustain it, when it dies; and according as the season is favorable or unfavorable to its growth, it produces a brown or black powdery substance, in a proportional quality. Thus then, *the foundation or cause of the rust of fungus, is the putrefying matter discharged from the ruptured sap vessels of the plant;* and although the ruptures may be occasioned by a contraction or obstruction of the vessels by atmospheric influence; the over-fulness or over-luxuriance of the plant produced by surfeit; or the being glutted with rank and unwholesome food, and its incapacity of digestion, and unhealthy obstructions render it more liable to such injuries; and may therefore be considered as the general cause of the disease, blight or rust.

I have planted wheat on a rank compost of dung, which from its first appearance in the autumn, during its growth in the winter and in the spring, maintained excessive luxuriance, but which was ultimately so reduced by rust as to be rendered weak, and incapable of bringing its seed to perfection. At the same time, and close alongside, I also planted wheat in a pure and sweet sand, and supplied it with a solution or infusion of rotten dung by way of food; this never appeared half so luxuriant as the other, but the stalks of straw grew perfectly healthy, and free from disease, and the grain was of good quality.

I would urge upon your numerous readers a serious consideration of the above remarks: they are upon a subject little understood, but which deserves the examination of every agriculturist throughout the Union. The great diversity of opinion on this subject of blight, must have arisen from the fact that the *effect* has been mistaken for the *cause*, and whilst that error continues, there will be plenty of crops of rusted wheat. Will

[illegible]m. as the almanacs say,
[illegible]ACOB LIST.

[illegible]nds look out for [illegible]
[illegible]t.
now abou[illegible]

From the Maine Farmer.

Importance of Agricultural Experiments.

MR. HOLMES:—A spirit of agricultural improvement is abroad in our country, and the subject is beginning to excite the attention of government. An abundance has been said, and justly too, in praise of agriculture. Other branches of industry are indeed necessary in order to advance the great interests of the country, but it is truth incontrovertible, that agriculture lies at the bottom of every other interest. Agriculture furnishes the means of increasing or extending every other branch of national industry, also the means of prosecuting every kind of public improvements; some political economists have attempted to prove that commerce is superior to agriculture in point of utility, and some writers have placed the mechanic before the farmer, but the arguments of both crumble at the touch of truth. The farmer and the mechanic are creators of the materials from which the merchant derives his wealth, and the mechanic, what is he if the farmer refuses his aid? A skillful mechanic (especially one who manufactures superior implements of husbandry) is a public benefactor; but of what avail is the most consummate skill, if the farmer neither purchases nor consumes? Agriculture furnishes a healthful and profitable employment to three-fourths of our population. No employment conduces in so high a degree to preserve the moral health of the community. Where can rational liberty find a safer asylum than in a country where the great body of the people are actively engaged in agricultural industry and in agricultural improvements? Every branch of industry, except agriculture, is liable to be overdone, and when this happens, distress more or less severe is sure to follow.—This country is now groaning under the effects of excessive foreign trade. Who ever heard of a national distress occasioned by a spirited agriculture? If the merchants who imported silks and other gewgaws from Europe, and by so doing involved our people in debt, had been skillful industrious farmers, who will pretend that the country would have suffered as it now does? Science is indispensable in order to the success of agriculture, but experiment is the great lever of improvement. The business of science or theory is to reason on facts: who can be a good farmer without reasoning? The business of experiment is to test the truth of theory, and thereby come at certain knowledge. Every farmer who tries experiments in agriculture for the public good, deserves the gratitude of the whole country. But individual efforts are insufficient, there must be union of efforts in order to meet with great success. Suppose that 100 farmers in different parts of this State can be found, who would be willing to appropriate each one half acre of land for the purpose of trying some experiment in the culture of wheat. Suppose these 100 farmers can act in concert, and each agree to try some different experiment, and continue their efforts we will say for 5 years, varying the mode of experiment each year, only think! five hundred different experiments skillfully conducted: who can tell what such a course of management may accomplish? But if 100 farmers acting unitedly can accomplish so much or try so many experiments without imposing a heavy burden upon any individual of the association, what may not the whole State accomplish for every branch of agriculture, if backed by the energies of government. That government which produces the largest amount of human happiness is certainly the best, whatever may be its style or the name by which it is known. Human happiness should certainly be the object of every good government. In this country more than any other, we expect the measures of government to be such that the happiness of the people be directly promoted. Every person in the community is directly or indirectly benefited by an improved agriculture; and if we have any regard for the democracy of numbers, certainly the agricultural interest should be always in the front rank. An active government in a country possessing such facilities as the State of Maine, can not fail to cause to be made agricultural improvements of a very high order. However the case may be with a sluggish government, some inded may be found in our State, who think that the government should do nothing to push forward agricultural improvements; but whether such opinions arise from "constitutional scruples," or whether it is thought to be bad policy, in which the State should not engage, I am not able to determine. I think that sound policy and justice require that the government give a spirited support to the agricultural interest:—Let the united voice of our yeomanry from one extremity of the State to the other be, We demand it of you.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Culture of Fruit.

Among the best varieties of the pear which have been proved in Western New York are the following:—The *Little Musk*, (or *Primitive,)* ripens at early wheat harvest, it is small, yellow, with red next the sun, of a pleasant, but not high flavor. The tree is of vigorous growth and is an abundant bearer. Its early maturity renders it well worthy of cultivation. The *Madeleine*, (sometimes called *the harvest pear,)* is the earliest first rate fruit which ripens. It follows immediately the preceding. It is of about medium size, green, with a slight tinge of yellow when ripe, flesh white, with a slightly acid and very agreeable flavor. The tree is very rapid in growth. The early Rousselet ripens about two weeks later—rather small in size, russetty brown, like the Seckel, which it somewhat resembles in flavor, though greatly inferior. Except with good cultivation, and *eaten ripe from the tree*, it is hardly a first rate fruit. Nearly the same time the *Skinless* ripens, which though not very high-flavored, is one of our best early pears. It is rather small, very smooth and thin skinned, with a juicy and sweet flesh and is a very abundant bearer. The *Jargonelle* is rather large, with a slightly acid and excellent flavor, and though ripening later than the Madeleine, may be classed with it in excellence. The *September* is one of our best autumn pears, possessing a sweet and remarkably agreeable flavor. The fruit has been somewhat subject to mildew, but in every instance we have seen, it appears to have resulted from neglected cultivation. The *Seckel* is well known to cultivators of fine fruit, and for richness and delicacy of flavor, stands unrivalled among American pears. The tree is small, and the fruit small and uninviting in appearance, as commonly cultivated. To obtain the fruit large, and in perfection, the ground should be rich, and the tree pruned to a more open head than usual. The *Virgalieu*, (known also by the names of the *Butter pear*, *St. Michel*, and a dozen others,) is one of the very best of our late fall pears, and is well known among cultivators. It appears, in Western New York, to have lost none of its orignal excellence, though the variety is said to have "run out" in some parts of New England. The *Napolean*, one of the new Flemish pears, promises to be one of our best autumn pears, being not inferior to the Virgalieu.

Robert Manning, of Salem, Mass., who has given more attention to the culture and proving of fruit, especially of pears, than any other man in America, says the *Amire Joannet* ripens about ten days before the Little Musk, to which it is superior in size and flavor. It consequently deserves general cultivation. He also mentions the following, among those he has proved, as fruits of uncommon excellence:—*Williams' Bon Chretien*, *Dearborn's Seedling*, *Andrews*, *Belle Lucrative*, *Surpass Vergalieu*, *Petre*, *Urbaniste*, *Marie Louise*, *Passa Colmar*, (early winter,) *Eastern Beurre*, (late winter), and others.

Among the best *peaches*, and which also afford a succession from harvest till frost, are, *Early White Nutmeg*, which is a very small peach, and cultivated only on account of its early ripening; *Early Ann*, a little later, much larger, and far superior; *Tillotson's Early*, a very early variety of the Red Rareripe, *Early York*, *Noblesse*, *White Imperial*, (new seedling) *White Rareripe*, *Red Cheek Malocoton*, *Royal Kensington*, *Yellow Alberge*, *Malta*, *President*, *Lemon* (or *Kennedy's) Cling*, *Old Newington Cling*, *Old Mixon* do., and late *Heath*. The latter, to ripen well and attain perfection, should be in a warm situation, and the fruit, while small, should be thinned on the branches to six inches asunder. Without the former the fruit may not ripen before early frost; and without the latter it may be small and without flavor, but with it we have seen trees bearing fruit averaging from two and a half to three inches in diameter. If taken in before frost, they will keep till winter.

(To be Continued.)

Tuscany Wheat.

Messrs. Thomas & Bateham—According to your request, I send you an account of the Tuscany wheat which I have raised the three years past, and some of which was sold in your city last fall.

In the fall of 1837, Mr. Abram Hanford, of Scottsville, gave me 7lbs. of seed wheat, which he bought in New York, from a vessel that had just arrived from the Mediterranean with a cargo of wheat, and had a small parcel of this kind on board. I sowed it on the 18th of September, 1837, on a clay soil, after corn, once ploughed and well harrowed. On the 10th of June following it headed out, and on the 16th of July I harvested it, and thrashed out 207 lbs. of uncommon fine large wheat. In harvesting I perceived that there were four varieties in small quantities, and I was careful to separate them; and the next fall I sowed each kind by itself. In the spring following I found that two of the varieties would not stand the winter, but were mostly killed, so I did not preserve them. The other two, one a bearded and the other a bald variety, stood the winter well. The bald was much the larger quantity, and this I sowed on a very bad fallow; the soil a stiff clay, broke up very late, leaving it in hard lumps. This was the only piece of land I had which was not in the immediate vicinity of some other wheat; and I wished to keep it quite separate: besides I did not mean to give this any better chance than other wheat. But at harvest I found I had lost considerable by not showing this kind more favor. On thrashing I had 40 bushels of fine large wheat.

I sowed ten acres of this wheat the middle of September last, and on the 28th of May it was all headed out. The crop now looks finely, (although sown rather too thin,) and I have no doubt will be fit to harvest by the last of June. It stands our winters well, and is considerably earlier than the common wheat, which is a great advantage to our farmers as it will be less liable to injury from rust. Its growth is much larger and stronger than other wheat, and the berry is very large and of fine quality. I will send some of it to the Rochester Seed Store when thrashed, and I have no doubt that all who examine it will pronounce it superior to any other wheat in the country.

Respectfully Yours,
W. T. CUYLER.

Woodlands, near Moscow, June, 1840.

A Protective Tariff.

Messrs. Editors—I see that some of the correspondents of the New Genesee Farmer advocate a high tariff on foreign fabrics, in order to encourage home manufactures, and create that market for the products of our own agriculture which cannot be found abroad.

Hezekiah Miles, the great champion of a protective tariff, is dead, but the good he did to our cotton manufactures lives after him. He was in favor of free trade with all nations, so far as they would receive our raw material and bread stuffs in payment for their manufactures and staples, but no further. Had this nation adopted his rule, instead of running in debt $200,000,000 to foreign nations, we should have escaped both panic and revulsion, with the consequent appalling deterioration in morals which they have engendered.

As long ago as the first embargo, in reply to the complaints of New England in Congress of the ruinous effect of that measure on her commerce, the language of the South was, "go to manufacturing."—New England did manufacture, the non-intercourse gave her protection, and the war which succeeded, with its double duties, gave the manufacturers enormous profits. But peace took place, the double duty came off, and foreign competition was about to ruin the young manufacturer, when the generous South consented to the tariff of 1816. Even Mr. Calhoun tells us that "he at that time had the simplicity to consent to a tariff of protection."

But it is too much the custom of our northern farmers to decry and undervalue the southern planter; 'tis true the people of the slave states are great sinners, but we read that those were not the greatest sinners "on whom the tower fell."

Without the cotton of the South, our country would make but a slim figure in the mercantile world. 'Tis doubtful whether we should have had a single rail road or atlantic steam ship to this day, if the South had made no cotton. New England is shrewd enough to understand her interest—the South is her great customer—it is the only goose she has which lays a golden egg.

The South is very sensitive on the subject of tariff; we can only hope that her present poverty and great embarassments will make her of a better mind, and open her eyes to the best interests of the nation. Mr. Calhoun has long made free trade his hobby, and never man had a hobby who was better able to defend it. His inventive genius and graphic mind can always make the "wrong appear the better reason."

The probable continuance of low prices for all the necessaries of life, must give a great spur to manufacturing enterprise. This will be quite as legitimate, and less hazardous than a highly protective tariff, with high prices, induced by an inflated, unstable currency.

S. W.

Seneca co., June 7th, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

A Durable Cider Press.

Messrs. Editors—

Having occasion to repair the Cider Mill in 1835, I found the press which had been constructed in the old fashion, very much out of repair. The posts, though under cover, would rarely stand more than two seasons; I concluded to put up two presses with iron screws. The new press I made after my own fashion, and though much laughed at while constructing it, because of its novelty, I have had the pleasure of seeing it overcome all opposition, and become a decided favorite.

The bed pieces, and beam, are according to your fancy as to size. The beam should be a very heavy one, else it may spring. The beam is framed to the centre sill by two 4 inch hard-wood scantling at each end, as near the outside as possible. In the centre of another piece of scantling at each end 3 by 4 to serve as a guide for the follower. I then took two bars of iron, an inch and a quarter square, for each end. Upon the upper end I made heads, and fastened the lower one with a key. A plate of iron was put upon each end to prevent the rods from drawing into the wood. These rods were put through the beam and sill on each side of the centre scantling, and as near the posts as possible. They kept the frame together when making the press. The posts kept the beam up, and protected the rods. The screws were of iron, and were worked with a bar about seven feet long. This press was in operation five years, and never cost one cent for repaire. It was taken down the winter past, and every part as sound and as good as when first put up, except the sills—and they would have stood some years yet.

If any of your readers should have occasion for a new press, I think they will find this much the most durable, and the cheapest.

Respectfully yours,
Darien, June 17; 1840. T. C. PETERS.

Heaves in Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A correspondent of yours wishes to know of a cure for the heaves in horses. I have heard a medicine recommended as an effectual cure; but I think, that, like the asthma in mankind, it cannot be wholly cured. This, however, is the most effectual of any thing I am acquainted with.—Take a small portion of slacked lime, say a handful; throw it into a pail of water, and give this to him as long as you perceive any signs of the heaves, which will generally be two or three days. This is very simple, and within the reach of every one.

Yours, &c.,

Greece, June 14, 1840. HOSTLER.

Hoof Ail, or Foot Rot.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In perusing an old English agricultural work a short time since, I noticed the following highly approved cure for the hoof ail, or foot rot:—

"Bleed copiously. If the disease first appears between the claws, wash the part clean; when dry, rub a tar rope to and fro between the claws till an evident warmth is produced; then dress the part with a wooden skewer dipped in butter of antimony, oil of vitriol, or nitrous acid. Let them stand dry for an hour or two, and them turn them on a dry pasture. Repeat this for three or four days successively.

"If inflammation appears, reduce it by a poultice of linseed meal, or rye flour. The cure will be accelerated by administering the following saline purgative:

"Take of glauber salts, one pound; ginger, powdered, two ounces; molasses, four ounces; add two pints of boiling water, and when of new milk warmth, give at one dose. Particular care is requisite to keep the animals on dry pasture for a week or two."

Knowing that this disease is considered by many farmers in this section as incurable, I think the recipe may be of timely aid. W. N. H.

Yates Co., June 15th, 1840.

From the Yankee Farmer.

Experiment in Sub-Soil Ploughing.

On Monday last we had the pleasure of witnessing an experiment at sub-soil ploughing, with Smith's plough, lately introduced from Scotland, at an expense of $75, by Messrs. Ellis & Bosson. This experiment was made upon the farm of John Fenno, Esq., in Chelsea, and we believe it is the first attempt of the kind in this country; it was very satisfactory and gave evidence that our soils may be deepened with convenience, and at a moderate expense, compared with the great and permanent utility that will result from such operation.

The spot selected for trial was not favorable to an easy operation, as the sub-soil was very stony, but the plough worked well, going to the beam where the soil was free from obstructions; the small stones were thrown up, as the plough is constructed with a view of producing this effect, and some stones weighing several hundred pounds, that were completely buried in the earth, were thrown up so that they might be easily removed.

In our two last numbers we published an interesting article on "Thorough Draining and Sub-soil Ploughing" by the inventor of this valuable system, and to that we refer the reader for particulars as to this method of ploughing and its great advantages.

The plough used in the experiment, though not of the largest size, possesses great strength, being made wholly of wrought iron and weighing about 300 pounds. The whole length of beams and handles is fifteen feet, its depth from the bottom of the beam is 19 inches, so that it will run 16 or 18 inches deep. It has no mould board, and but a narrow wing, as it is intended for loosening the sub-soil, without displacing it or mixing it with the active soil. A spur rising obliquely from the wing, runs about midway the furrow and thoroughly loosens the soil and throws up the small stones.—After sub-soiling the ploughing is gradually deepened at every succeeding operation, and portions of the surface soil becomes enriched by manure and exposure to the atmosphere.

There are many tracts of rich, but at present, wet and useless lands, that may be made the most productive in the country, by under draining, and sub-soil ploughing, as described in the article which we have referred above.

Besides the great advantage of sub-soiling in reclaiming wet lands, it will greatly improve light soils; it will deepen the active soil which will be of immense advantage in root culture, and prove beneficial to most all crops; for there is hardly any plant cultivated, the roots of which would not penetrate below the usual depth we commonly plough, if a fine mellow soil was prepared for them; and where there is much depth there is less injury from drought, for in thorough cultivation the loose soil at the surface prevents the evaporation of moisture from below, where the roots of plants freely penetrate and find nutriment.

As the sub-soil ploughing and its advantages become known in this country, it will be practised where land is dear, as it will greatly increase its capacity for production, and farmers generally who are able to expend something for improvement in this way, will find from the capital thus invested a good and permanent profit. The profit from sub-soiling is like that from clearing a piece of land from stones and putting into wall; it is at first attended with considerable expense, but it produces a lasting benefit. It is in fact only carrying the same principle to a greater depth.

Mr. Fenno, and Mr. Worcester of the Cary farm, are entitled to credit for their generosity in the cause of agriculture in furnishing teams and aid in this experiment, also Capt. Perkins who managed the plough in this new method, with as much skill we presume, as a Scotch veteran when sub-soiling was first introduced. Mr. Fenno's hospitality will be remembered by those who "*never forget the time of eating and drinking.*"

Agricultural Papers and Warehouses.

The Maine Farmer of the 18th April, publishes a communication, designed to prejudice the public against those agricultural journals which are published or having any sort of connexion with an agricultural warehouse or seed store. We are sorry that that good paper should thus array itself in solemn warring against the "New England Farmer," published in Boston by Joseph Breck & Co., who keep a large agricultural warehouse and seed store, and also against the "Yankee Farmer," of Boston—formerly of Portland—which is published in connexion with Ellis & Bosson's extensive warehouse and seed store. We take but very little censure to ourselves, because we are conscious of not deserving so much of it as do these papers.

The writer protests against the encouragement of papers which are edited by persons who are not acquainted with the business of *practical* agriculture, and who "prostrate their talents for hire." As if men ought to labor for *nothing* in order to be respected or believed! There's for *you* Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer—there's for you also, Rev. H. Colman, the unpractical, "hired" editor of the New England Farmer—there's for you, also, Mr. Cole, editor of the Yankee Farmer—there, too, is for you, Gov. Hill of the Concord Visitor, and even ourselves, perhaps, will have to fall in the rear of this honorable company who are thus to be swept by the board.

Now we do not think that our farmers are such fools as to be deceived by an advertisement that appears in any paper, or that they are running any more risk in purchasing a plough, hoe, rake or seed of men who are engaged in publishing agricultural newspapers, than of persons who take less interest in the subject. *We* therefore cannot join in the admonition which the Maine Farmer's correspondent deals out to the public, to beware of the N. E. Farmer, the Yankee Farmer, and even we might add the Maine Farmer, whose editor cannot escape the censure, which the general principles laid down in that communication would concentrate upon him as much as upon the rest of us.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer.—We noticed the ridiculous article above alluded to, and it reminded us of the old lady, who on hearing it observed that a certain minister was so very illiterate that he could scarcely read, gravely exclaimed, "So much the better, for he has no human learning to depend on." It is late in the day to hold up the doctrine, that the more ignorance the more honesty; such stuff will not be swallowed by an enlightened community without some rumination.

Every intelligent farmer knows very well that an important qualification for an editor of an agricultural paper is a good knowledge of agricultural mechanics; and how can this information be obtained without a familiar acquaintance with agricultural warehouses, where may be examined the various implements and machines in use, and by testing such things, witnessing their practical operation and comparing their several advantages in order to judge of their utility?

We are aware that the editor who is more retired while laboring under a disadvantage in this respect, and liable to puff an inferior article, has his advantages also from his situation, and it is a narrow policy that would array papers against each other on account of their local advantages, or on account of their situation, affording greater or less facilities for the publishers and editors to play off deception.

The editor of a paper not connected with a seed and implement store, may advertise or puff a worthless article, and thus honestly aid in gulling the farmers, when a peep into a depository of machines and implements would at once show the error into which he has unintentionally fallen.

We wish that the writer who warns farmers against taking papers connected with agricultural establishments, lest the editor deceive them by commending articles which the publishers sell, would examine papers differently situated, and see the implements and machines figured and recommended in them; and then step into the agricultural warehouses and see such articles neglected and rusting, while better ones are advertised by the publishers and recommended by the editors which he censures so *liberally.*

As a striking instance of the deception to which farmers are liable, we lately noticed in an agricultural paper published in the interior, the representation of a *thing* called "Smith's Sub-soil Plough *improved.*"—At that time Smith's plough had not been used in this country in order to learn whether it was susceptible of improvement, and until very recently it had not been introduced into this country, and that *thing*, which seemed like an attempt at caricature, must have been an *entire invention* by some one who had never seen Smith's plough, nor had dreamed of any thing that resembled it.

Let each agricultural editor avail himself of the advantages his situation affords, of collecting and disseminating useful information, and in this way the whole editorial corps are mutually benefitted, and the information of all may be spread before the readers of each journal; and above all, let brotherly love prevail, and let us suffer none to stir up strife among us.

Let us show to editors of political papers, and also to those who conduct religious journals, that it is not our principle business to dwell on our differences in opinion, but to promote the great and good object in which we profess to be engaged. Let us be to them a pattern, for surely something of the kind is wanted. Let us exhibit towards each other in practise those many endearing qualities which they profess.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Instructions to Young Mowers.

Every farmer who has employed many mowers, has had occasion to pity the manner in which some of them "dragged their slow swarths along," while he was delighted with the ease, the rapidity and smoothness with which others, of far less strength, would pass over the field.

The instructions of a kind and indulgent father on this subject are not only fresh in my memory, but have made first rate mowers of many young men, and perhaps may be useful to some of those who may mow for the first time hereafter. I say for the first time, because very few change a bad habit (of mowing particularly) after it is once acquired. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined;" so with those who use the scythe. Therefore let the boy of fourteen mow one or two hours in each day, during the haying season for two or three years, when, by the following directions, he may be able to successfully compete with the strong but ilily instructed. Let his snaith and scythe be very light, and the scythe of razor like edge, and so hung, that when suspended on the finger by the lower neb, the point and heel of the scythe may be at equal distances from the ground. When at the edge of the grass let an old and good mower, (who is to walk near him half an hour,) instruct him to stand nearly erect, the hips being further advanced than the shoulders, and under no circumstances to stoop, and when inserting his scythe into the grass be sure to keep the heel nigh the ground; and when cutting the clips and after, let the point be equally near it; let the body turn with the scythe as on a pivot, the heel of the scythe passing within two or three inches of the advanced foot. This will relieve the arms, and so divide the effort, that he will mow with as little fatigue as he can perform light work, and soon laugh at the 'six footer' who stoops to reach his grass.

Let the boy also at first be instructed to clip only ten or twelve inches of grass, until his erect posture and the horizontal position of his scythe become habitual, when his love of ease, his interest, and desire to triumph, will require a long scythe, perfect in temper, yet light, and from heel to point the segment of a circle of about seven feet radii.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.* J. W. W.

Brief Hints for the Month.

The chief business of spring, as every farmer knows, is to get the seed of his crops into the ground. But many do not appear to understand the importance of taking care of those crops afterwards. It would be as absurd to suppose that a crop could be had without planting, as that a good one could be obtained without any subsequent labor.

A herd of cattle breaking into a corn field and destroying a quarter of the crop, is a grievous misfortune; but an army of *weeds* in full possession, destroying three quarters, is patiently endured.

The farmer spends a month of weary labor, in ploughing his field, harrowing, manuring, ridging, and planting; and then loses the avails of most of his labor by omitting a thorough expulsion of these silent but voracious intruders. It is as great a cost of land and manure, to raise a weed as to raise a useful plant. Let not the farmer therefore expend his resources for the production of the former.

Many who have clean corn fields, neglect their pastures. Mullins and field-thistles often over-run them. They may be extirpated with little cost and great profit; and when once the land is cleared of them they are kept out with little labor.

Canada thistles, St. John's wort, and other weeds of this class, may be destroyed by deep ploughing, as directed last month.

Grass for hay, beaten down by rain, should be cut early, before it becomes mouldy, decayed, and unpalatable. But other grass should stand until the seed approach maturity, as the hay will then be sweeter, more tender, more nutricious, and be more easily dried.

Clover hay should be but slightly dried in the sun, and the remainder of the curing performed by putting it up in small cocks, so that it may *heat* very slightly, to be turned when necessary. Exposure to dew, so injurious to clover hay, is thus avoided; and the thin leaves and succulent stem become equally dried together. The labor of spreading is also saved.

Every farmer should have a horse rake, and as soon think of being without a plough, as without one. The horse rake possesses nearly the same advantages over the hand rake, as the plough over the hoe in breaking up a field.

Let all farm implements, when not in actual use, be kept from sun and rain. The sun cracks the wood and the rain soaks and rots it, and they last not one quarter the time that good care would insure Some farmers thus pay fifty dollars a year, *needlessly*, in the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, ploughs, harrows, hoes, spades, cultivators, &c., &c. *

The Turnip Fly.

The following remarks, copied from the old and celebrated work on drill-husbandry, by Jethro Tull, contain some excellent hints, and may be of value to those at this season, who are about to sow crops of turnips.

"When I sowed turnips by hand, and hoed them with a hand-hoe, the expense was great, and the operation not half performed, by the deceitfulness of the hoers, who left half the land unhoed, and covered it with earth from the part they did hoe, and then the grass and weeds grew the faster.

"When I drilled upon the level, at three feet intervals, a trial was made between those turnips and a field of the next neighbor's, sown at the same time, whereof the hand-hoeing cost ten shillings per acre, and had not quite half the crop of the drilled, both being measured by the bushel, on purpose to find the difference.

"In the new method they are more certain to come up quickly; because in every row half the seed is planted about four inches deep, and the other half is planted exactly over that, at the depth of half an inch, falling in after the earth has covered the first half.—Thus planted, let the weather be never so dry, the deepest seed will come up; but if it raineth, the shallow will come up first; we also make it come up at four times, by mixing our seed, half new and half old, (the new coming up a day quicker than the old;) these four coming up give it so many chances for escaping the fly, it being often seen that the seed sown over night will be destroyed by the fly, when that sown the next morning will escape; and *vica versa;* or you may hoe plough them when you see the fly is like to destroy them; this will bury the greatest part of them; or you may drill in another row, without new-ploughing the land.

"This method has also another advantage of escaping the fly, *the most certain of any other, and infallible*, if the land be made fine as it ought to be; this is to roll it with a heavy roller across the ridges, after it is drilled, and closing up the cavities of the earth, prevents the fly's entrance and exit, to lay the eggs, hatch or bring forth the young ones to prey upon the turnips, which they might entirely devour if the fly came before they eat more than the two first leaves, which being formed of the very seed itself, are very sweet; but the next leaves are rough and bitter, which the fly does not love."

The author remarks that he has seen drilled turnip seed, when put in at different depths, as above stated, "come up daily for a fortnight together;" and that he has had the first that came up all destroyed by the fly, "and about a fortnigh: after more have come up and been hoed time enough, and made a good crop."

Rolling, without doubt, is one of the most efficacious modes, perhaps the most so, to prevent the attacks of the fly; but where the soil is in any degree of an adhesive nature, caution is needed that it be not done when the ground is too wet, or it will become too much packed and hardened; though the subsequent passing of the cultivator between the drills, would lessen the evil by rendering it mellow.

The preceding remarks, our readers will doubless understand, were intended to apply to the flat and globe turnips, and not to the ruta baga. Some advantageous hints, however, in the culture of the latter might be derived from them. *

Lightning Rods.

While some important requisites are neglected in the construction of lightning rods, much pains are taken with what is entirely unnecessary. Among unnecessary particulars, we may mention the practice of employing glass supports to connect it with the building. Well painted wood is much better and cheaper. Glass, when wet, as it always is in a storm, conducts as well as wood. Wood is much stronger, and by it the rod may be held at a greater distance from the building. If the rod is *continuous throughout*, and penetrates the ground far enough, the electric fluid in all cases, must go directly to the earth, without passing in any other course. It chooses the most direct channel and the best conductor. Hence a heavily charged jar, may be discharged by a rod held in the naked hand, without the latter being affected in the slightest degree. But the hand is a much better conductor than dry, painted wood.

Among important requisites neglected, is sufficient height. A rod will safely protect a surface whose diameter is four times the height of the rod above it.—Thus, a rod placed in the middle of a building, *forty-eight* feet long, should rise *twelve* feet above it.

"The rod should *enter the earth* at least five feet and terminate in a bed of charcoal, which is a good conductor. The best and most convenient way is to dig a trench five or six feet deep, extending a few feet *from* the building, and place in the bottom a few bushels of charcoal."

If the point at the upper extremity of the rod be always *sharp*: if the rod be *continuous throughout*, by being *screwed* and not merely *linked* together; and if it terminate at some feet below the surface, so as always to be in moist earth; it will discharge an electrified cloud *silently*, and without explosion, in the same way that a pointed wire discharges silently an electric battery.

Paint preserves a lightning rod from rust, and does not diminish in the least its conducting power. *

Electricity vs. Oak Trees.

We make a remark which should have been appended to the extract with the above heading, in another column. We do not doubt that oak trees may be struck more frequently than other trees. Whether it be owing to their situation on hill tops, to their greater height, or to their better conducting power, we cannot positively assert. That the oak contains iron, is quite new to us; and if that be actually the case, it could not much, if any, increase its conducting power. Unless it were in an uncombined metallic state, which none we presume will assert, its conducting power would be very imperfect. Its oxide are non-conductors, and its salts are imperfect conductors; and the small quantity of either could not have much effect on the conducting power of the tree. *

The Flowers of Summer.

At the commencement of summer, the *Bracted or Caucasian poppy* is unquestionably the most showy plant in the garden. Ten stalks from one root, nearly four feet high, bearing flowers of the brightest crimson which may be spread from six to eight inches wide,—is no common object. It is perennial. Another perennial species of the genus *Papaver* is very brilliant, but a little later in coming into bloom. This is the *Oriental Poppy* with flowers of a bright orange color,—less in size and less in height, but very ornamental.

We like those Roses best that are not much disposed to fill the ground with suckers; and such as may be distinguished afar off—not requiring a close inspection to find out how they differ from their associates. The following sorts possess those properties:

The *Harrison* is the earliest double rose in our borders, of a light yellow, and continues long in bloom.—It is tall, and may be a *hybrid* from the single yellow or the sweet brier, as the leaves are slightly scented. If we were to cultivate but three roses this should be one.

The (single) *red and yellow Austrian* is not to be mistaken for any other kind; and comes nearer to a scarlet than any rose that we have seen. It is much admired.

The *Caroline rose* is the most graceful in our possession; somewhat globular, and rarely displaying its centre. The flowers of a pale red, are numerous; but stand apart on its long slender stems. It is quite hardy here, though the seedling of a China rose; and came to us only second-hand from her who raised it, and in honor of whom it was named.

The *Champney* another offspring of the China rose, though less hardy than the former, has done well in the open border. Under the snow it is safe, and our coldest weather generally comes when it is covered; but if its stems should be damaged, it sends up new stalks with great vigor, which soon come into bloom. Like others of the same species, it flowers all summer and through most of autumn.

A *tea rose*, light blush, and of the most delicate fragrance, abides the winter without injury in a covered border,—as well as the *Greville rose*, the *multiflora*, and several others of this tender class.

The *double sweet brier* (so called) with petals a little marbled, is a fine rose. The *moss rose* is always admired. The *Belle Alliance* marked with white streaks, is unique. The *tall blush*, the *hardy red monthly*, the *cabbage rose*, the *double white*, the *Labrador*, the *royal Provence*, the *single yellow*, the *maiden's blush*, and several others of uncertain name, are also good plants for the border, and add greatly to its beauty and variety.

There are many other kinds in request, however, such as the *burning coal*, the *black Tuscan*, the *burnet-leaved*, &c. &c. &c. besides the *Scotch roses*, which

are beautiful; but on account of their spreading through the soil, are unsuited to borders with box edgings.

Few plants make a finer display than the *Fraxinella* with its striped flowers of red and white. No pleasure garden should be without so fine an ornament.

Campanula grandiflora has very large flowers of a fine blue-purple. *C. persicifolia* with its erect stem, polished leaves, and pure white flowers, is eminently beautiful. The blue variety is also fine; and some *double* and some *single* flowers of different species of this genus, are very showy.

Several kinds of *perennial larkspurs* make a fine display. The *Siberian bee larkspur*, and one or two others, send up from the roots so many stalks that when banded they form columns seven or eight feet in height, decorated with blue flowers. These species, like most cultivated plants, have seedlings which vary in form and color, some much finer than others. The Chinese larkspur, single and double, is also very ornamental; and another perennial species which came without a name, is so double that it yields no seeds.—Its color is the richest blue purple.

Clematis viticella is a climbing shrub with deep purple flowers presented on long peduncles. It has a light and elegant appearance.

Gladiolus communis (common sword lilly) is one of the prettiest plants in the garden. The flowers, on stems three feet high, all face one way, and are generally of a fine red; but a new variety has sprung up in our borders of a flesh color. We have also had them white, but these have not done well, and probably belong to a different species.

The *purple fringe tree* is a wonder. Soon after all its mflowinuteers unfold, the fringe begins to protrude from the peduncles; in a short time it absorbs all the nourishment, and the bloom perishes. The fringe then increases till the branches become loaded, and the leaves partially concealed. A little girl who knew not its name, called it "the wool tree."

The *white fringe tree* is a very different plant, but also beautiful. Its fringe consits of long slender petals which almost hide the leaves. It grows indigeniously in the south-eastern parts of Pennsylvania, but the former is a native of Italy.

Coronilla varia has elegant particolored flowers of white and pale red. *Clematis erecta*, four or five feet high, increases in size year after year, and presents white masses of bloom which are fragrant. The *purple fox-glove*,—the finger hut of the Germans,—claims a place for its beauty and singularity. *Lychnis fulgens* from China, is crowned with the richest scarlet.

Four herbaceous species of *Spiræa* are known to florists, two indigenous to Europe, and two to this continent, besides a Siberian variety of our *S. lobata*.—The two first sorts (*S. filipendula* and *S. Ulmaria*) afford double flowers, which like *S. aruncus*, are white. The last species however, differs widely in its inflorescence: The flowers though minute, are almost countless in number, and are disposed on spikes constituting panicles. It is very showy, and very singular in appearance.

Iris is a family represented in this month by some elegant individuals; but florists cannot always acquire the correct name, and botanists are often puzzled with garden specimens. One of the loveliest of the tuberous rooted section, is in this condition. The stem is eighteen inches high, with large flowers of a light but most most delicate blue.

Iris siberica exhibits its fine variegated blossoms on the top of its stems three feet in heighth, while *I. desortorum* half hides among its leaves, the beautiful markings which nature has given it. *I. florentina* in blueish white is one of the sweetest of its tribe. Two bulbous sorts from Spain run into many varieties which are very attractive, and are known as the *Spanish* and the *English Iris*. The latter is later, and has larger flowers, but both are rich in colors.

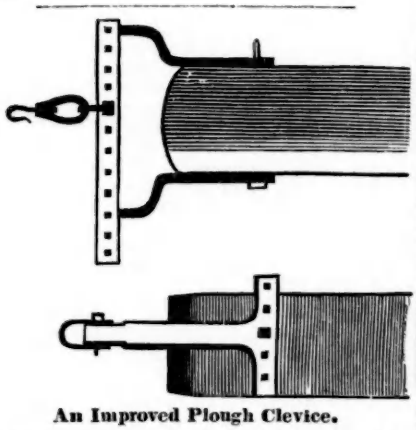
The old fashioned *honey suckles* that charmed us in early life, still diffuse their odors; and no garden can be well furnished without them. The honey suckles from China and Japan, though in request, are inferior to those natives of England. The *trumpet honey suckles*, yellow and crimson, are pretty but not fragrant.

Phlox, in some of its species, flowers from spring till the approach of winter. *P. ovata* and *P. carnea* a foot high, are pretty. *P. undulata* a little taller, is pale and less conspicuous; but *P. maculata* in its finest varieties, excels every other at this season, in the color, and in the size of its flowers. It is a native of low fertile grounds, and is more superb in such situations. The white variety (*P. suaveolens*) is splendid in a rich shaded border.

Pinks like roses, are always presumed to be fragrant; and in combining neatness and sweetness, excel most other flowers. Room should be made in our borders for more varieties of this interesting family.

The Lily (*Lilium*) is the flower of summer. The *Daurian lily* resembles our *L. philadelphicum*, but bears the sunshine of the open border. *L. pyrenaicum*, often improperly called *martagon*, is elegant but strong scented. The *orange lily* in its several varieties, deserves to be admired. *L. canadense*, indigenous to our woods and meadows, stands next to *L. superbum* in beauty, and before it in hardihood,—growing well in any rich border. But the old *white lily* that charmed the florists of former ages, still keeps (or ought to keep) its place as the first on the list of excellence. Its purity and sweetness are unrivalled; but in this northern land, it requires shelter in winter. †

Signature Corrected.—The article on "The Flowers of Spring" in our last Number, P. 92, was signed X by a mistake of the printer; it should be marked thus †.



An Improved Plough Clevice.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I send you a description of the clevice attached to a plough which one of my friends lately imported from Europe, and which all who have seen it believe to be a decided improvement.

The above cut needs but little explanation. The upper sketch shows the top of the beam and clevice, and the manner of regulating the *width* of the furrow. The two extra holes on the furrow * side of the clevice, are used only when ploughing head-lands, so as to allow the plough to gather nearer to the fence. The hook & swivel are connected with the large clevice by means of an ordinary clevice of small size. This arrangement is very convenient, as the whipple-trees can be put on or taken off without drawing a single bolt.

The lower sketch shows the landside of the beam and clevice, and the manner of shifting the clevice so as to regulate the depth of the plough or furrow.

Respectfully yours, W. N. H.

Yates Co., June, 1840.

* By a mistake of the engraver, the two extra holes are made to appear on the land side, instead of the furrow side.—*Eds.*

Slugs on Fruit Trees.

According to our predictions last month, the eggs which we noticed on the leaves of the pear trees, soon hatched, and produced the slimy worms or slugs which have so greatly injured pear and cherry trees in this region, for several years past. We, and some friends took considerable pains to discover the parents of these animals, but were unsuccessful. It will be seen on p. 107 (this number,) that our correspondent J. thinks we "make quite a mistake in considering the slug the larva of an insect;" or, in other words, that the eggs are deposited by a fly or moth, and that the slugs undergo transformation. He says the slug belongs to the class in Zoology called *Molusca*, order *Nutada*, genus *Lymax*. If so, it is not properly the larva of an insect, but a perfect animal, and undergoes no transformation. Now, with all possible deference to our esteemed friend J., we are constrained to believe that the "*great mistake*" is on his side; for in the first place the animals with which he classes it, are described by naturalists as being destitute of feet and legs, like the snail; but these *possess* both feet and legs in perfection. In the second place, the eggs appeared in such abundance, and so rapidly, that it would be impossible for such slugs to deposit them, unless they were quite numerous; and no such things could be discovered on the trees at that time, or until the eggs were hatched. Consequently we are still of the opinion that the depositors of these eggs are "some kind of a fly or moth."

We shall doubtless soon be able to set the matter at rest, however, as we intend to watch their movements closely, in order to ascertain what changes they undergo, if any: and in what form or manner they pass the winter. We hope friend J. and others, will assist in the matter, so that we may obtain a better knowledge of this seemingly nondescript enemy of the fruit garden.

Since writing the above, it has occurred to us that we may have mistaken the meaning of our friend J. It is probable that he only objects to our use of the term "Slug," and he did not intend to be understood to say that the insect referred to by us belongs to the genus Lymax; but merely that the true Slug or naked Snail does. In this sense his remarks are correct.—We did not intend, however, to use the word "Slug" as a scientific term, or with scientific precision, but merely to denote an animal of slug-like appearance, by the name which we believe common consent has applied to it in this region, where the true slug, or naked snail is not commonly known.

☞ Persons whose trees are infested with these slugs, should lose no time in sprinkling dry ashes over them. Repeat the application two or three days successively, and it will generally kill them.

Revival of the Silk business.—We are pleased to hear that the Silk Company at Northampton have completely resuscitated their establishment, the operations of which were somewhat paralyzed by the times, and they are now progressing with every prospect of success. The sewing silk manufactory at Nantucket, continues in the same prosperous career that has attended it from the commencement. The bounty laws of Massachusetts, Vermont and other eastern States, have had the desired effect by inducing numbers of persons to turn their attention to this pursuit; and tens of thousands of Mulberry Trees are now being planted in those States for the purpose of raising silk, and has caused quite an animated demand for them, and they have in consequence, been again selling at very fair prices.—*Star.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Dialogue--Cultivation.

Frank.—Father, our conversation on pruning has never been absent from my thoughts: it has indeed proved, as you said it would, a source of great delight and instruction to me. I often visit the tree which you pruned at the time, and am astonished to find how very correct you were in all your ideas respecting the manner in which that work ought to be done; and how true to nature is the similarity between the cultivation of trees and the management of children—some of which might be *pretty big ones too.*

Father.—The more you reflect upon and examine the subject, the more interest you will feel, and the clearer will be the truth of the observation.

Frank.—I have no doubt of it, for I find myself making new discoveries every time I visit that tree; it might be said to be a *living lesson.*

Father.—Good—and do you ever remark the three branches which we particularly noticed at the time of pruning, and which we named William D., John Timms, and Sister Susan?

Father.—Indeed I do, very particularly, and cannot help thinking they were pretty good likenesses. The fine large branch, so tall and so straight, which, when you had treaded down, I thought you had spoiled the tree for the whole year, has, from the part which remained attached to the tree, thrown up two beautiful branches, one on each side, like twins, exactly of the same height and size, of a deep-red color, which, I have heard you say, is a sign of fruitfulness; and they are clothed to the very foot of the stalk, with buds and leaves at short distances—and that is, I believe, another good sign; and more than that they are shooting up into a part of the tree which before was thin of branches, filling the vacancy, and rendering the tree much more beautiful than it ever could have become, had that branch remained as it was. These new branches are indeed, as you said they would prove to be, "useful as well as ornamental, affording shelter to their parent, instead of shooting above, and out-topping the tree; exposed to every blast that blows."—What a pity that William D's. mother had not received the benefit of such a lecture "on pruning" in her youth!

Father.—But what did you remark of poor John Timms? do you think he is the better for the training which he received?

Frank.—I was just coming to him: he still shows that he is too willing for his strength, for he is loaded with fruit from the bottom to the top, and which it is not possible can ever be brought to perfection; I suppose you will have to pluck off more than one half.—The appearance of health and strength is, however, much increased, and although the branch will always remain like poor John, deformed, yet by careful and kind treatment, it might long continue one of the most useful, although not one of the most ornamental branches of the tree; a living proof of the value of judicious training.

Frank.—Well, now for Sister Susan.

Frank.—Oh, sweet Sister Susan! indeed the likeness is complete! there is the pretty red branch, and the beautiful shining leaves, with fine fruit peeping from beneath them; all of the same size, and growing exactly where they ought to grow, with the red and white so sweetly mixed, although still so small in size, with a leading shoot from the top of the branch, covered with leaves; without blight, or canker, or mildew!—Oh it is pleasant to look upon! this comes of good training.

Father.—But is there any hope of Frank on the other side of the tree?

Frank.—There is—and the first time I saw the bud bursting from the body of the tree, I confess that I was quite overcome by my feelings: Oh, shall I not watch its progress and witness its growth and tendency with anxiety!

Father.—Let but my prayers be granted, and I shall have abundant cause for rejoicing.

Frank.—But, Father, is not the growth of the tree dependent, in a great measure, upon the kind of soil in which it is planted?

Father.—There, my boy, you have laid open a large field for observation and reflection; and suppose now, we follow it out, and see if it be not true, that "the growth of the tree is influenced, in a remarkable degree, by the nature of the soil in which it is planted." Shall we divide the different qualities of the soil in the following manner:

1st. The happy soil—neither too heavy or too light, too wet or too dry
2d. The heavy soil.
3d. The too light, or sandy soil.
4th. The wet soil.
5th. The dry and impenetrable soil.
6th. The rich surface, and sterile sub-soil,
7th. The poor surface, and rich sub-soil.
8th. The sour and stubborn soil.
9th. The rich soil, with poisonous sub-soil.
10th. The sickly, or too highly manured soil.

Frank.—Well, here are varieties of soils! shall we be able to fit them all with likenesses, do you think?

Father. Many of them will be easily matched, I think—and to begin with

1st. The happy soil; which requires neither liming, manuring, draining, or watering—whose excellent properties are so nicely blended, and whose productions are so beautiful, rich, and in such profusion—can any thing be more like the Founder of the Ladies' Depository in Philadelphia?

Frank.—Oh, excellent! a real portrait.

Father.—2d. The heavy soil, which produces a thick and burly bark, short, coarse, rough leaves, with short, crooked branches; and fruit, although of a healthy growth and color, with no delicacy of flavor; bitter to the taste, with large pints, to which the flesh of the fruit adheres very closely. The tree comes late into bloom, and the fruit ripens late; but it is generally a good bearer of fruit, *such as it is.* Now, who is this? or shall I name him—what do you think of Tom Dobbs, on the other side of the hill!

Frank.—As like as life! even to the shortness and roughness of his limbs: a hard working man, but rough and brutal in his manners; and although he provides for his family as a duty, to the pleasures of the task he must be a perfect stranger; his children are coarse in their manners, and sour in their dispositions; and are never sent to school; hard workers, however, and they produce much fruit, *such as it is.*

Father.—Very well—now shall we cultivate the soil as we go? This tree requires but little pruning, you will observe, as it produces but little wood; all that it does produce, however, it ripens well.

Frank.—Yes, let us cultivate as we go; now, how would you set about it in this case?

Father.—It would be merely to trench about the tree, dig in a good quantity of sandy loam, with lime *as a sweetener,* and depend upon it, in a year after, the results would be manifest—a more open disposition, warmer feelings, sweeter fruit, a more luxuriant foliage, and a *smoother bark.* Now for

No. 3. The too light, or sandy soil. This is indicated by a tree of a weak and sickly aspect; long and thin branches, very thin and light-coloured leaves; comes early into bloom, and is very apt to blight in the spring, if the season is cold; it sometimes, however, escapes, and then it brings an early crop of sweet fruit of little flavour. During the summer it throws out much thin and long wood, which is sure to die back in the winter, rendering it necessary the next spring to tread down almost every individual branch. It sheds its leaves early in the autumn, and its weak limbs are very liable to be broken and wounded by the storms of winter. Now, who is this?

Frank.—Oh! I know that—it is Samuel Slimm, the tailor in the village, and is it not like him? you know how tall and slim he is, and how sickly he looks, and how thin and sandy-coloured his hair; active and industrious, but complains of the steepness of the hill behind his house, and is not able to leave his home until the season is warm, and the cold weather has passed; civil and kind-hearted, but with little energy, either of body or mind; while on the approach of winter he keeps to the house, and suffers from every change of climate. Now, you must be gentle in the cultivation of so tender a subject.

Father.—Yes, I would trench up the sand, and mix with it a large dose of strong loam and lime compost; prune very close, leaving but about three buds on each branch, and *look well to the worms,* which such a weak and sickly subject is pretty sure to be infected with.

No. 4. Is the wet, a most unhappy soil, truly! It is shown by strangely formed branches, sometimes smooth and straight, at others crooked, burly and rickety; with leaves of different sizes and shapes, smooth or wrinkled, green or yellow, thick or thin, just as the season happened to be during their growth; the tree generally glutted with too much moisture, and in a happy state only when others are parched with drought: nothing more uncertain than its fruiting; sometimes producing largely at a time of general failure, and barren in the most fruitful season. The wood which it makes during the summer, dying back almost the whole of its length, but shooting again vigorously from the first living buds in the spring: sometimes healthy to appearance, with large promises of productiveness, seldom realized. Now, see if you can find any one so unfortunately situated in life.

Frank.—Well, to be sure it is a wretched picture, and yet, I think, poor James Snooks, the shoemaker, is the pitiable object. You have often remarked, as he passed, that he is the strangest being you ever saw; lively in a time of sadness, and gloomy and sad at merry-makings: always preparing to do great things, but failing, just at the time when great exertion is necessary: sick, but not sorry; sorry, but not sick; doing more work in a week than any one, and less in a fortnight than all: joyous, grievous, bright, and gloomy, all by fits and starts. Now, how could any thing be done to recover so pitiable a case?

Father.—It would indeed, require a *regular course of medicine,* and strong measures, but even here I should not despair of success. I would fairly remove the tree, clean the roots, dig out the earth to a great depth, and if on a declevity, I would drain the soil; if on a level, fill the hole with about eighteen inches of brick and mortar rubbish, and well ram it down; and upon this I would spread a thick bed of good mould and lime, replace the tree, and support it by tieing it to stakes with hay ropes, and my life on its recovery; looking well to the worms, however.

Frank.—Well, these would be decisive measures, at any rate.

Father.—Yes, and would be decidedly efficacious.

No. 5. The dry and impenetrable soil, shows a tree, poverty-smitten in all its parts; unable to do much, nor that little to any good purpose; brisk and lively, however, in early spring, and making exertions to push into bloom and leaf, but cramped and spell-bound midway: the under leaves fall prematurely, but the wood which it makes during the summer is retained through the winter, although but little of it; stunted and bark-bound, but healthy in a degree, and not liable to be affected by the worms, for that reason. Now, this is so common a character, that we have known many such, who are truly to be pitied. To recover such a tree, it is only to "dig about it and dung it, and let it stand another year," adding, however, a good portion of lime with the earth, on filling in.

No. 6. The rich surface and sterile sub-soil; frequently to be met with, and often the cause of disorder, disease, and death, to the tree that is planted in it; the richness of the surface-soil calling forth early spring foliage, and the most promising expectations; the sterility of the sub-soil causing a lamentable falling away of the brightest hopes, and the most grievous disappointment. In early youth, it is lavish of foliage, and the sweetest blossoming; all appears well, and as it should be, and no one would suspect the mortification which is sure to follow, when the roots have penetrated to the poverty-stricken soil below. Now, this is a character which is, unhappily, very common, and is aptly figured out in the case of William D., in our former conversation. Hundreds of such young men, reared in the rich surface-soil of paternal affection, their cultivation neglected through a mistaken fondness, after giving promises of the most enviable greatness, are doomed to poverty, disgrace, and contempt, through the want of the *proper-stirring of the sub-soil*—the only security for paternal hope. Such cases require a strong hand; nothing less than a regular trenching will be of any avail: the rich surface should be turned down, and the sterile sub-soil be brought up, to be enriched by future dressings, lime forming a large proportion in every stage of the business; for it is much to be feared that the worms will be found to have made sad havoc near the root of the tree, as, disease arising from the poverty of the sub-soil, will, in all probability, have engendered life. Lime and deep trenching will, however, heal the malady, if applied in time. To this disease is owing the change of colour of the leaf before the autumn, and the falling of unripe fruit, with many other symptoms of premature decay.

No. 7. The poor surface and rich sub-soil are also very common, and before the tree can reach the good soil beneath, poverty has stricken it, and many there are which perish for want of sustenance, not having strength sufficient to reach the buried treasure; they languish for want of support, and without timely assistance are doomed to starvation. We may find many semblances to this case, I fear, amongst the children of the poor and friendless; for, according to the poet,

> "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Frank.—Yes, and I know one who is so unfortunately circumstanced; it is poor George Hastings, the apprentice to the blacksmith; how I pity him, when I see him drawing figures with chalk upon a board, and hear him sigh, because he cannot read! while his brutal master checks every attempt at improvement, and does all in his power to keep him in ignorance, that he may the better suit his selfish purpose, "wondering what such a one as he should want with learning."—

If he could be helped forward, I have no doubt he would make great progress, for he is remarkably bright; but he has not strength of himself to reach the rich sub-soil.

Father.—This is the easiest of all the disorders above enumerated, to cure; it is only to dig deep into the surface-soil some good compost and lime, repeating it after a time, when it will soon be found to strengthen the roots, so as to enable them to strike deep enough to reach the rich sub-soil, and so to help themselves.—We will look after George Hastings, remember: I dare say we can assist him, until he is able to help himself.

No. 8. The sour and stubborn soil. A wretched bed indeed! nothing but discontent and disorder can spring from it. The tree that is planted in such a soil, exhibits almost all the disorders that *trees are heir to.* The rough and knotted bark, the faded leaf, the late springing, and early falling of which, show the malady contained in its system—the crooked branches, and very short shoots of a whole summer's growth; while the canker-worm is ever grinding his way between the bark and the body of the tree, destroying its energies, and crippling all its exertions? I suppose you will not be at a loss to find a poor unfortunate neighbour, who is too much in the state of this pitiable tree.

Frank.—I cannot be mistaken, it is poor farmer Grabb! and see, here he comes, that's remarkably odd! and how strangely he looks.

Father.—It is so, but strange as he is, and deficient in energy and perseverance, he is greatly to be pitied, as well as blamed, for the world appears to him a blank, or even worse; the errors of his education, too, haunt him, and he is always foreseeing coming events of the most gloomy character; poor man, all goes wrong with him, because he takes things by the wrong end. Good day, neighbour, this is fine weather isn't it?

Grabb.—Ah, 'tis all very pretty while it lasts, but I see, very plainly, that a change is coming, for the old rooster, when he crow'd this morning, turned his tail to the rainy quarter, and that's a pretty sure sign with me, that we shall have it again before long: I never knew too much fine weather at this time of the year, and I dare say I shall not be *so lucky* as to be disappointed in my expectations now; indeed I looked for rain before this, or I should have dragged down my fallow, as you have your's to-day; you know the song says, "sunshine's succeeded by rain," and so, I am sure, it has always been with me through life, and so, I have no doubt, it will continue. If I want sun, it rains; and when I want rain, the sun will shine in spite of me—it's enough to sour a crab—but here comes farmer Sykes—how do, neighbour?

Sykes —Why, thank you, neighbour Grabb, well and happy. My friend here, and I, have worked down our fallow to-day, and I am now come to invite him to join me in a work of charity, in going over to the widow Williams, to-morrow morning, to assist her in this her time of need. But why didn't you drag your fallow to-day? it would have worked finely; I fear you will not be ready for sowing turnips, as this is only your first ploughing, you know.

Grabb.—I do do know it, and was always sure I would be behind-hand; but you see, I thought we should have rain to-day, and was afraid to begin, lest I should be caught in the midst of the work: I wish now that I had done as you have, for nothing would give me more pleasure than to accompany you to-morrow—hang it, I think I will do so too.

Sykes.—No, you cannot, for you owe a duty to yourself and family, and until that is performed, you have no right to share in the "luxury of doing good." Charity begins at home, remember, and so you must drag down your fallow to-morrow. How I enjoy those two verses which we sing every night before going to bed! the feeling is heavenly!

"Oh! sweeter than the fragrant flower
At evening's dewy close,
The will united with the power,
To succour human woes!

And softer than the softest strain
Of music to the ear,
That placid joy we give and gain,
By gratitude sincere!"

Grabb.—Ah, times goes gaily with you! I'm sure I never feel in the humour to sing, either at night or morning—mine's a very different *feeling.* I often says, I was born to be unfortunate, and I have no doubt on't. God knows my heart: and as I says to my wife, here am I, with the best intentions in the world—but I must go, for I dare say I am wanted in twenty places at once by this time.

Sykes.—Yes, there is one that wants you, I know—that confounded old rooster of yours—there he stands, with his tail in the wind, crowing away like mad.

Grabb.—Does he, though? then I'll be bound we shall have it to-night, after all, for he is pretty generally not far out in his reckoning—so, good bye.

Notes on European Agriculture.

[Taken by a Southern traveler and published in the Southern Cabinet, Charleston, S. C.]

Agricultural Societies.—The benefits of Societies for the promotion of Agriculture, in stimulating industry and ambition, I saw exemplified in Scotland, England, and at the Fairs of Germany. The Highland Society of Scotland has existed sixty-one years, and from one of the bleakest and most sterile countries of Europe, Scotland has, with all its disadvantages, risen to a state of agricultural prosperity, far beyond any thing which could have been expected from such a soil and climate; and some of the counties, especially the Lothians, are not inferior, in point of cultivation and product, to the richest in England. At a meeting of that Society, held a few weeks previous to my arrival, 177 members were added at one time, paying three guineas entrance, and one guinea annually, and these included the names of the most respectable men in the country. At this meeting, there was an additional sum of £1,500 ($7,000) subscribed, to promote the interests of the Society. Every agricultural county makes an annual report, and thus thirty-three reports, embracing every object of agricultural interest, are annually submitted to the Society. English Agricultural Societies, although with less uniformity, are sedulously engaged in the same cause, and the result has been the general diffusion of agricultural knowledge. The different soils have been analyzed—the kinds of manures and modes of cultivation adapted to each, have been pointed out. The steam engine has been introduced in thrashing and for other agricultural purposes, and Great Britain, (including Ireland and Scotland) which formerly averaged only nine bushels of wheat to the acre; last year produced in the aggregate, 19½ bushels; and three of the counties of Scotland, and several of England, averaged 51 bushels to the acre.

True method of Farming.—A farmer by the name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the last twenty years, of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of 10 guineas per acre, ($7,500) on which he raised grain, hay and vegetables for the market of Edinburgh. This lease he has recently renewed for fifteen years, (the usual time to which leases run) on the same terms, and from a poor man he has become independent in his circumstances, and now rides in his carriage. What American Farmer could make a profit that would enable him to pay such an enormous rent? All may be accounted for on the principles of judicious management and careful industrious cultivation.

Agricultural Fairs in Germany.—On the continent, especially in Germany, their annual fairs bring together the farmers and peasants of all the surrounding country, where their ambition and industry are stimulated by a variety of fetes, the distribution of prizes to successful competitors, and whilst Princes, Dukes and Barons are engaged in awarding prizes to those who have been most successful in the cultivation of grains and cattle, their lovely wives are occupied in a humbler, but much more lively scene, in complimenting and distributing premiums to the industrious housewife, for her fine specimens of fruit—her butter and cheese—her linen cloths, weaving, knitting, and other manufactures. I have no doubt I shall be ridiculed for my want of taste, when I state that to me, the Grand Duchess of Baden, presenting a silver cup to a peasant girl, before an assembled crowd of farmers and nobility, for the finest specimen of manufactured gloves, was a more interesting sight than that of the gay Queen Victoria, racing through St. James Park, with fifty fools at her heels, striving not to be distanced by their lovely mistress.

Unadulterated Seeds.—In the preservation of seeds, of grain and vegetables, infinitely more pains are taken to preserve the varieties distinct and unadulterated than with us. In the mountains of Scotland, there are certain districts appropriated solely to the cultivation of Garden seeds—and no two varieties, that are in danger of becoming adulterated by being placed near each other, are allowed to be cultivated in the same district. I noticed, at Edinburgh, in the collection of Lawson & Son, Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—83 varieties of wheat, 62 of peas, 51 of turnips, 146 of potatoes, and an immense number of species and varieties of Grass seeds, some of which may probably be adapted to our Southern country. In a subsequent number, I will endeavor to recur to this latter subject, and point out those species on which it would be advisable to make experiments.

Agriculture of Europe.—From a cursory review of the cultivation of the various kingdoms of Europe, it appeared to me that England was in the highest state of cultivation, and which, from its beautiful thorn hedges—its neat cottages, adorned by the eglantine honeysuckle and ivy, chequered here and there by the park and lordly palace, rendered the whole land a picturesque garden. Some of the counties of Scotland, such as the Lothians and the carse of Sterling and Gowrie, are in no wise inferior. The little I saw of the cultivation of Ireland, rather exceeded my expectations. Belgium and portions of the Netherlands, have a better soil than that of England, and are fully as productive, but they want neatness of cultivation, and, like the whole continent of Europe, are destitute of fences and hedges—to me the fields wanted ornament, and the cottages seemed without much comfort. The fields of Denmark were loaded with an abundant crop of wheat, but there, as well as every where else, I heard bitter complaints of hard times, and the severe exactions of Government. I frequently thought that it would be no bad plan for our American grumblers about taxes and oppression, to take a trip to Europe, and learn a wholesome lesson. Take my word for it, it will stop the mouths of demagogues, reconcile them to their own country, and they would return—not as politicians, but Americans, saying, I have sinned against heaven and my native land, and am now only worthy to be called thy son. I found the Grand Duchy of Baden and parts of Wirtemburg, better cultivated than Prussia in general, probably because the soil was more susceptible of improvement. Switzerland is too romantic to be rich—and the Rhine is too classic a stream to be the dull river of commerce, or be surrounded by any thing else than mountains where the vine clambers along its sides and the ruined castle frowns on its loftiest peaks. In the cultivation of France, I was greatly disappointed—the sword has scarcely had time to be beat into the ploughshare—the soldier finds it hard to stoop to the labor of the harrow and the hoe, and seems disposed, yet a while to leave this drudgery to the woman. Austria, with its fine soil and climate, is retarded in agricultural improvement by the wealth of its nobles and the oppression of its peasantry. Its possessions in Bohemia appeared rather better cultivated than those portions bordering on Hungary and Venice.

THE BOONS.
The Moss Rose and the Harp.

BY MRS. S. E. THOMSON.

When the stern mandate from on high did come
Unto the guilty pair who'd sinn'd and fell,
To seek, beyond the gates of heaven, a home,
It smote their spirits like a funeral knell.

Eve clasped her hands in anguish and despair—
"Ah! must I leave thee, Paradise, so soon!
Flowers that will wither in a colder air,
Now fare thee well! Oh! bitter, bitter doom!

"I cannot part with all!—this bursting rose
Which I have nurs'd and cherished here so long,
The brightest, sweetest flower that grows—
Oh! God forgive me and its life prolong!

In the cold, cheerless world to which we go,
Grant it to blossom in its beauty there!
My tears of penitence shall o'er it flow—
Oh! grant thy lowly suppliant's parting prayer!

The prayer was granted. 'Round its stem was twin'd,
Undying *moss;* a kindly guardian given,
That it might live in an ungenial clime,
A thing of earth, and yet a child of heaven,

Did Adam, ere he wander'd, ask no boon,
And bend his way to other spheres?
Or, in his bursting heart, was there no room
For aught but penitence, or aught but tears?

He touched his golden harp when at the gate;
In one long, lingering strain, o'er heaven it swept,
So sad, so wild, so truly desolate,
That e'en the angels bowed their heads and wept.

"Oh! give me this! my own, my much loved lyre!
Take it not from me! 'tis a harp of heaven;
Dear to my heart is every golden wire—
Oh! leave me this, or my crushed spirit's riven!"

The boon was granted. On their lonely way,
Far from the realms of hope and light above,
The *rose,* an oasis unto them by day;
At night, the *harp* breathed out a song of love.

And thus to Earth came Music's witching spell;
Else unto mortals it had ne'er been given;
For who so pure, or who can soar so well,
As e'er to catch the melody of heaven.

Ben Franklin.

Agriculture in Upper Canada.

We have just returned from a tour of two weeks in Upper Canada, during which we saw and heard much that was interesting to us, and some account of which would doubtless interest many of our readers; but we have only time and space for a few remarks at present.

Appearance of the Crops and Farms.—The crops generally look very promising in most parts, especially on such farms, as are properly managed. Vegetation is about ten days later on the north side of lake Ontario than on this (the south) side. The wheat crop looks fine, but is not as forward or as heavy as in Western New York. We noticed some fields where the crop was very light, although in a good part of the country. On asking one farmer the reason for his scanty crops, he replied the land had been twenty years under cultivation, and had become "worn out." He was one of the early settlers, and when he first came there his land produced very good wheat, corn, and potatoes; but now it would only produce rye, or a light crop of wheat or grass. Every thing within and around his house and on his farm, bore unequivocal marks of the "skinning" system of farming. Nor was this by any means an extreme or solitary case. We have never, in all our travels, witnessed so great a diversity in the practice of agriculture as in Upper Canada. Many of the farmers are evidently far "behind the age," and utterly ignorant, or regardless of the great discoveries and improvements in agriculture which have of late wrought so beneficial a change in England and Scotland, and the United States. The use of clover and other green crops for improving the land; the use of plaster, lime, ashes, marl, &c.; the culture and use of root crops, and a judicious system of rotation, are matters about as well understood by many as is the agriculture of China. At the same time there are some farmers of great intelligence and enterprise, the appearance and profitableness of whose farms are a conclusive proof of the advantages of science; and are a standing rebuke to their less enlightened neighbors. It is scarcely necessary to remark that we could, in most cases, decide from the appearance of the premises, whether the farmers were readers of an agricultural paper or not.

Agricultural Societies.—The government of Upper Canada has made liberal provisions for the encouragement of agriculture, and provides for the formation of agricultural societies in each district or county.—A sum of money, equal to twice the amount raised by the members, is given by government, to be awarded as premiums and expended in purchasing improved stock, seed, &c. Thus, if two hundred dollars are raised by the members of the society, the government gives four hundred more. With such aid it might well be supposed that the societies would be sustained with much spirit, and prove of great utility; but while this is the case with some, we were surprised to learn that others were kept alive with great difficulty, or had been entirely given up, for want of sufficient interest being felt in the subject by the community.—The minds of the farmers are not awake to the importance of the subject; and in no country have we ever seen so much need of something to *stimulate the mind*, or of *circulating agricultural periodicals*. Let the "New Genesee Farmer," or a similar paper, be read by all the members of the agricultural societies, and new life would soon be imparted to all their operations; a new interest would be excited on the subject of agricultural improvement, and a new impulse would be given to the prosperity of Upper Canada—notwithstanding all the political or commercial embarrassments which may for a while retard its progress.

Some of the officers of the societies, and other friends of the cause, with whom we conversed, are beginning to see the importance of this subject, and are exerting themselves to place the paper in the hands of every farmer in their towns or neighborhoods.

We have made arrangement with several correspondents in that province, who will send us such information and communications as will more particularly interest the farmers in that country. And we intend to resume our rambles there in a few days, so as to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the soil and farming, in order to direct our efforts more successfully for their improvement. We intend, in our next number, to give our readers some more particular notes and observations on Upper Canada, made during our tour in that province.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Breaking Steers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A correspondent in your last paper asks to be informed "how to prevent Steers from being sulky when breaking them for the yoke."

I answer—treat them with *gentleness* and *kindness*. As in the human so in the brutish species, we must expect to find a great disparity of temper and disposition: and so vicious and obstinate indeed are some that they cannot, even by the wisest means, be rendered entirely docile. Much, however, may be done by discreet management. And here permit me, *as you value a good character and a good conscience*, to warn you against all manner of cruelty, severity, or rashness, in breaking steers or any other animals.

The winter before your steers are a year old, shut the pair you wish to break into a yard apart from other cattle: yoke them and tie their tails together as gently as you can, and leave them, to break themselves in their own way, some six or eight hours; then untie their tails, take off their yoke, and let them go. Repeat this process whenever convenient, during the winter or spring, till they shall become gentle and tractable in yoking and unyoking, and shall have learned of themselves how to walk even, turn about, &c., in the yoke. You may then, if you choose, (treating them tenderly,) drive them about until they have become somewhat familiar with the words of command; but take heed you don't put them to draw a load, or ermit your boys to jade them about, lest it should impair their strength or ambition. Thus trained, turn them out and let them run till you wish to work them; at which time, (even though it should be several years,) you will find them as tractable as when you last unyoked them.

But perhaps your steers are already two or three years old, and as untutored as the Buffaloes of the forest. In this case put them into a small strong yard and, in the gentlest manner possible, put a yoke on one of them—taking out the spare bow—and let him go with it till he shall become familiarized to wearing it. If you have another yoke you may do the same by the other steer at the same time: if not, give them a turn about with the yoke till they become somewhat subdued. Then yoke the pair together as civilly as possible, tie their tails, and treat them as directed in the case of the calves. When you commence driving them, if uncommonly sturdy or wild, it would be prudent to halter the near one lest they might get the advantage of you in a race; but don't rely on your halter in one hand and a short whip in the other for managing your team; you can never drive your off ox in this way; take the old fashioned cart-whip in both hands, and with this, guide, direct, and enforce your commands. On putting them to work, if with a yoke of oxen, put them, (not as is commonly practised behind, to be dragged about by the horns, but,) before; where, properly managed, they will very soon become quite handy and obedient. Their temper, ambition, and constitution will be unimpaired; and, ('tho last not least,) your conscience will be clear from the sin—too common to farmers as well as others—of cruelty to the brute.

C****.

Scalding Seeds before Planting.

Since last month we have made several experiments on scalding Seeds with very different results, some favorable and some unfavorable. From these it would appear that such as germinate readily, are most impatient of heat; and were it not so, but little advantage could be gained by this treatment. Our investigations hereafter, will therefore be confined to such as require a longer time to come up, or grow with more uncertainty.

On melon seeds, our experiments were unsatisfactory, though some bore it well. Scalded seeds of the giant rheubarb, came up three or four days sooner than the unscalded, and in greater numbers. To sweet corn, the scalding was destructive. On the early yellow corn, it was not favorable, though a part is growing. The most flinty grains, we suppose will bear it best; and though we have often seen corn scalded to advantage in a warmer climate, we cannot recommend the practice in this district.

An earthern vessel containing about two quarts, was filled with seeds of mangel wurtzel and boiling water. These have come up beautifully—better than we have ever seen them do before. Carrot seeds were damaged by the operation.

The seeds of leguminous plants often germinate very slowly. Those of the Scotch broom, and yellow Colutea, will sometimes lie in the ground for years before they grow; and there is reason to believe that those of the common locust will lie dormant for ages. Burning the surface of the soil often gives them a start, and we should not think of planting them without scalding.

Some seeds that cannot bear scalding however, may be benefitted by soaking at a lower temperature—blood heat for instance; and it has been mentioned that carrots may be sprouted in this way to advantage. But some seeds will not even bear soaking. Of this kind are the red and purple Clary (a species of the sage) which soon become enveloped in mucilage. In this condition, we have never known them to grow. †

Garget--Heaves.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having noticed in your last number "E. F. M's." inquiry for a cure for the Garget, I send you the following two, hoping they may be of service;—

Take a piece of poke weed root (Phytolacca decandra) about the size of a goose's egg, cut it fine, mix it well with a mess of bran or Indian meal, and feed to the cow four or five days and longer if you can perceive that it is beneficial. It should be given but once a day, and the udder, meanwhile, should be kept as free of milk as possible.

I cannot attest personally to the efficacy of this remedy, bu I obtained it of a neighbor of undoubted veracity, and believe it to be both safe and effectual.

The other remedy was given by a stranger as infallible. He said, take three or four green frogs and let them jump down the throat of the cow. (Frogs are sometimes given to horses and are known to be harmless.) But if the disease of E. F. M's. cow is of long standing, it *may* be incurable. If he attemps to cure her, as doubtless he will, I trust we shall be informed of the result through the medium of your valuable periodical.

I would here remark that where the bag is inflamed Indian meal and water is good to wash it with, and strong salt and water is still better. Soft soap is good in very bad cases, but if applied several times in succession, is apt to make the udder and teats sore.

To the inquiry of "South West" for a cure for the Heaves, I will say that I do not think the Heaves, after they have become settled, can be cured. But

will append a recipe, which I suppose is as good as any known.

Take one pound of antimony, one fourth pound of rosin, one half pound of sulphur, and one half pound of nitre; powder them fine and mix thoroughly.—Give the horse half a table-spoonful, twice a week, and a cure is said to be almost certain.

Yours, &c., J. M. W.

Lockport, June 18, 1840.

Cure for Fistula on Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Many of your readers, I doubt not, know from experience, that a fistula on a horse is a sore evil, and one which is very difficult to remove. The following method of cure was made known to me some years since by a German Farrier, who assured me that it would prove effectual; and one of my horses having a fistula, I was induced to try it, although rather incredulous at the time. The experiment was perfectly successful, however, and I have tried it on several horses with like results. Be- satisfied therefore that the remedy is effectual since luable, I send it for publication, for the ing fully en and horses. and highly v. v toad, and having a thick glove benefit of other i. p the toad and hold his Procure a large wa.. two minutes; take it or mitten on the hand, tak.. and rub its back back on to the fistula for one o.. ue to rub it off a short time, then put it on agai.. will be slightly over the affected part, and con.. her thus for about an hour, by which time the to.. dead and should be buried. The horse will be r.. uneasy at first, but after a few minutes he will stan.. quietly. Care should be taken not to hold your head too near or over the place of application, as the fumes are somewhat sickening. A milky fluid, said to be poisonous, exudes from the warts on the back of the toad, which is supposed to give efficacy to the remedy. The sore will discharge freely for three or four weeks after the operation, when the p.. will come out and the place speedily heal. Very bad fistulas of long standing, may require a second application, but in all ordinary cases one will prove sufficient.

Yours, &c., R. HARMON, JR.

Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Hoof Ail and Foot Rot.

Our correspondent, in another column, appears to have confounded the diseases "Hoof Ail" and "Foot Rot," which appear to be quite distinct. The "Foot Rot," or the "Foul in the Foot," of most English writers, is generally seated between the two claws of the hoof, and the remedy furnished by our correspondent is undoubtedly a good one. An experienced farmer of our acquaintance *sears* between the hoofs with a hot iron immersed in tar. The "Hoof Ail," which does not appear to be described by English authors, is a more formidable disease, and is chiefly visible at the crown of the hoof. Various remedies are proposed for it, but none that we know of have given speedy or effectual relief. Sawing off the ends of the hoofs, at the outset, we have however found much the *best* remedy.

Excrescences on Cherry Trees, &c.

We copy the following from Prince's Pomological Manual; and we indulge the hope that horticulturists by having "line upon line" will bestir themselves, and achieve what the author so reasonably proposes.

"[The common morello] is more subject than any other cherry to the attacks of the same insect which so frequently stings certain varieties of the plum, and which so often perforates the branches of this tree to such an extent that they are covered with numerous knots and excrescences. The only remedy is to prune off all the branches thus attacked at the period when the insect or its eggs are concealed therein, and to *burn them immediately*, for if they are left to increase annually, they present a most disagreeable appearance, and in time entirely destroy the tree. The same course may be adopted with success for all other trees attacked in a similar manner; and if it was adopted generally throughout our country, it would in a few years nearly or quite annihilate this formidable depredator on our gardens and orchards."

Sulphur Showers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A writer in one of the New York papers, calls the attention of the curious to a recent shower of rain in that city; it being, what is sometimes called a *sulphur shower*, similar, I presume, to what we have all seen, when the water, caught in cisterns or tubs under the eave of buildings, is covered with a greenish yellow substance, closely resembling sulphur, and very generally mistaken for that mineral. The writer asks "Where could sulphur in such abundance come from?" Some years since, while waiting for a summer shower to clear up, observing the water caught in a barrel under the eaves of my house, covered with this same yellow substance, I took occasion to test its character. Accordingly, after collecting a quantity from the surface of the water, I examined it. It had no particular smell, and I could not discover the slightest appearance of chrystallization, which can almost invariably be seen in sulphur in all its combinations. When submitted to the heat, it burned up, leaving a trifling reseduum of a character which satisfied me of its vegetable origin; and further investigation led me to the belief that it was nothing more than the blossom or farina, washed by the rain from the moss growing on the roof of the house, a conclusion which subsequent observation has confirmed. I have never found this substance on water from buildings, or very early in the spring, or remote frosts of autumn, or on water caught from after the tin roofs, or in any situation to negative slate, tyle, or assigned to it. H. M. W.

the origin above

Rochester, May , 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Mis-Education of Farmers' Daughters.

MR. EDITOR—It cannot be denied that females of the present day generally possess better opportunities for high mental attainments than they ever did before. Men now admit that the spirit of the age, and the genius of our free Government absolutely require that *both* sexes of the rising generation should be well educated; and consequently we see female seminaries and schools of a high order established in every city, and almost every village. Nor is it the daughters of the rich and fashionable alone, who enjoy the benefit of these institutions; but many of the cultivators of the soil, the true Nobility of our country, begin to see the necessity of giving their daughters something more than a common school education; and therefore send them to what are considered the best institutions in the land:—where they receive an education which in many instances produces the most happy results. But at the same time, any person who has been observant on this subject, must have noticed, that the fashionable education of females at the present day, is often, and I think I may say *generally*, far from producing a good effect upon the agricultural community.—Many farmers give their daughters a liberal education, with the natural expectation that it will have a tendency to increase their own happiness and the happiness of those around them; but after spending several years, and several hundred dollars at school, they return home, refined and accomplished it is true, but totally unfitted for their situation in life, and soon become discontented and miserable. Indeed I have seldom known a liberally and fashionably educated farmers' daughter who has not soon become tired of a country life, and sought connexions and a residence in a city or village. In many cases I have known them reject the addresses of a worthy young farmer, and accept the hand of some heartless city fop, who was both destitute of the adequate means of support, and of those personal qualifications which render domestic life happy or agreeable.

So commonly do these evils result from a liberal education, that many honest farmers refuse to educate their children, because, as they assert, it will make them proud, idle and discontented; and if any one attempts to reason with them, they immediately point to the daughters of their neighbors, A. B. and C. who unfortunately afford, to their minds, conclusive proof of the evil of "too much education." Thus the misconduct of a few, prevents many from receiving even a tolerable degree of education, who otherwise would enjoy that blessing.

Now it must be obvious to every intelligent mind, that these evils are not the necessary consequence of a good education, but of a perversion of the mind, or *mis-education*. The truth is, the whole system of popular female education is conducted with reference to *display* rather than *utility*, and is exactly calculated to create a taste for the empty show, and false pleasures of a city; while comparatively nothing is done to impart correct views of happiness, or excite that love of nature, which, to a properly cultivated mind, renders rural life so delightful. It is true, they pretend to teach many of the natural sciences; but they are taught in such a superficial, uninteresting manner, that they fail of producing their proper influence on the mind. A mere smattering of these sciences is deemed sufficient; while the utmost attention must be paid to those studies which enable them to make a display. Indeed much of our popular reading and fashionable literature is of the same evil tendency—calculated to excite a love of fashionable life and amusements, and a distaste for the more quiet, but real pleasures of a country life.

Farmers who rightly estimate their profession, and have a sincere regard for the welfare of their families, should educate their daughters with more special reference to the situations which they wish and expect them to occupy in after life. *True knowledge, when rightly imparted to the mind, will always produce beneficial results;* and farmers need have no fear that a liberal education will make their daughters idle or discontented, if it is only of the right kind. An ordinary fashionable education is well enough for the daughters of Merchants and Lawyers in our cities, who are unwilling to be *useful*, and therefore ought to be *ornamental;* but for the daughters of American farmers, I verily believe that an education in most of our popular seminaries is decidedly injurious. I would not on any account discourage female education, or condemn female seminaries; but judging from my own observation of the effects which are produced, I do think that great reformation is demanded on this subject. Nor would I pretend to point out a proper course of instruction for farmers' daughters; for I am conscious of my unfitness for the task. Unfortunately for me, I too have been mis-educated, or rather I should say, am uneducated; and therefore will leave this subject, with the hope that what I have said may induce some abler pen to enlist in the cause; if so, my chief object will have been accomplished.

Very respectfully, &c.

Maple Grove, 1840. ANNETTE.

Remarks. We believe Annette has, in the main, taken a very just view of fashionable female education, and we agree with her in the belief that it is not generally well calculated for farmers' daughters. But at the same time we think the evil is not quite as common as she supposes, and we believe that some female seminaries do impart such instruction as is calculated to elevate and improve the minds of farmers' daughters, without producing those evils which Annette so much deplores. We unite with her in the hope that some person of experience on the subject, will enlist in this cause; in the mean time we hope still to hear occasionally from our unknown friend, ANNETTE.—*Eds*

Caterpillars.

We have seen but two nests of Caterpillars this season, one on an apple tree, and the other on a cherry tree. We destroyed both. What a change has taken place. Fifteen years ago—more or less—we saw these insects in swarms of many hundreds on the trunks of trees; and when preparing to enter the *pupa* state, they spread over the fields in such numbers, that it became necessary, in order to save our newly transplanted trees from destruction, to visit them as often as once a day. †

The Striped Bug.

Every person who cultivates cucumbers and melons must be acquainted with the yellow striped bug. In former years, we depended most on our activity in catching them, chiefly in the cool of the morning and evening; but we have an easier way to manage them. In the hottest weather they are the most active and seemingly the most voracious; and some days ago, when the mercury stood at 80°, aware of this danger, we visited the cucumbers, and found the bugs in great numbers. A sprinkling of quick lime however, scattered them in haste; and we have not seen a dozen since in the whole garden.

But the large brown bug that infests squashes and pumpkins, must be treated differently, and nothing is better than decapitation. †

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Views of the Grasses.--No. 3.

12. *Red Top, Common or Fine Bent,* of the English, is the Agrostis vulgaris of botanists. Its flowers grow in a spreading panicle, of small loose branches, reddish; culm not much leafy, except towards the root, erect and fine looking; seeks a moist soil. This grass is spread considerably over New England, and is making its way over the country. It seems to yield in England hardly a medium quantity of hay for the first crop, and the latter crop is small also. In this section of the country it occurs only rarely so far as my observation extends. Agrostis has its name from the Greek for *field* or *country*

13. *White Top. White Bent Grass,* of the English, is Agrostis alba, of botanists. It is a rather smaller and poorer grass than the preceding, having a yellowish white appearance in the time of flowering; the culm and leaves too are rather light green. It has *creeping* roots, and seems to exhaust the soil, and is an unprofitable grass. It commonly attends the other, though I have always found it less abundant.

By some botanists both these species are considered only varieties, though they have a very permanent character.

14. *Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass,* has attracted much attention in Ireland in a few years past. As it sends out creepers or *stolons,* which multiply the culms, it is named by botanists, Agrostis Stolonifera. Its seed is now introduced into our country. Some consider it only a variety of Agrostis alba, and rank with it another Agrostis found in our country. If this is true, cultivation certainly produces a great change in the grass. Sinclair says that Agrostis alba *never* sends out runners or stolons, while that is a distinguishing character of this grass. Several varieties of the Fiorin seem to be known, as the *wide-leafed,* the *narrow-leafed,* the *awned,* and the *creeping;* the first is superior to the others. Cut at the time of flowering, the first yielded from an "active peat soil," about *one-seventh* less than Meadow Foxtail (Alopecurus), and about *two-thirds* as much as Orchard Grass (Dactylis). This comparison shows that Fiorin is a valuable grass on the proper soil, and may be found quite an accession to our grasses as peat-meadows come into use.—Its relative value compared with Timothy in such a situation, is yet to be tried. In England the opinion is not very favorable to the Fiorin. The moist climate of Ireland may be most favorable to it.

15. *Mexican Bent Grass,* the Agrostis Mexicana of Willd. has been introduced from Mexico and cultivated in England for about sixty years to some extent. It is not the same as the grass of this name by Muhlenburg, which Dr. Torrey considers A. lateriflora of Micheaux. The Mexican grass grows a foot or two high, erect, branching, and has scabrous roughish flowers purplish in a panicle. It yields about the same as the preceding, but is not an early grass for spring. It ripens abundance of seed, and should be cut before that falls. It flourishes in other soils than siliceous, as the clayey or calcareous. It is a grass which can easily be produced after the soil is broken up, so that it answers for alternate agriculture.—*Sinclair.*

16. *Upright Bent Grass,* is known among botanists as Agrostis *stricta.* It bears an upright stem, with many leaves towards the root, and all except the top is a bright green, and is often named as *red-top,* and probably is the *English grass* of some farmers in New England, growing in the rich and low alluvial soils of some rivers. In England it is not considered a valuable grass by itself, as it yields only about three-fifths as much as the true Red Top, agrostis alba.

Besides these species of Agrostis, several others of this genus are among the grasses of English agriculture, which are even of less value. Agrostis canina, Awned Bent, or Dog-bent grass, is mentioned by Dr. Bigelow among the plants in the vicinty of Boston, and A. racemose is a native about cultivated fields.

17. Lolium perenne. L., Rye-grass or Ray-grass, is introduced from England, but is rare. It has the appearance of being a poor grass, though by some English agriculturists it is esteemed considerably, and has long been cultivated. In its appearance it somewhat resembles Couch grass, so troublesome in gardens. The spike of flowers is somewhat loose, with awnless flowers alternately fixed to the stem, and a calyx or glume of only one valve holding three florets. Spread only in small quantity over New England, it must make its way westward. Its seed too is now introduced from England. Several varieties are cultivated in England, for pasture and hay. One has been sown on a grass plat in Rochester.

One species, Lolium temulentum, Darnel Grass, the true Darnel, though a grass, is a very offensive weed among English agriculturists. Its seeds are near the size of wheat, bitter, poisonous, and ruinous to flour for bread; they make a dangerous beer, which intoxicates, and the plant has long been called "drunken darnel."—*Sinclair.* It is to be hoped that it will not find its way to us in the samples of wheat from England. It has been said to be the only grass whose seed is poisonous. It has been introduced into New England and Pennsylvania.

18. *Slender Finger Grass,* or *Slender Panic Grass,* called by botanists Digitaria sanguinalis. Its name is from its *finger-like* form, and its reddish colour from being used by the boys to make the nose bleed. Scattered over dry soils it is scarcely considered here more than a weed. Its seed is said to be used in Germany to form an article of food, like sago. It is an annual, growing in rich soils to be productive, and yielding only little hay. Its seeds probably form nutriment for small animals.

19. Triticum repens, *Couch-grass, Quitch, Dog's-grass,* is of the same genus as Wheat, but an altogether different thing. The calyx is of two leaves with about five flowers on an erect culm. The root is strong, creeping, full of life, perennial, and sends up shoots in abundance. Horses are said to be fond of the roots, and they are very nutritious. The grass answers for pasturing. On account of its roots it is very difficult to eradicate this plant. Its leaves shoot up in gardens about and among pinks or any cespitose plants, or in branches of the currant, and the like. Its leaves are eaten by dogs to produce vomiting, probably on account of their bitter extractive matter.

Fire Blight in Pear Trees.

For more than twenty years, we have escaped any serious losses from this formidable disease, though we have seen it occasionally on our trees:—We cut off the branch a foot or more, below the dead part, and *burn it* without delay. This is the only enchantment that we use against it. After a respite of several years, we found a few days ago, one small limb with dead leaves which had every appearance of fire blight; it was burnt; and we presume that one small colony of insects was burnt with it. †

Annual Fairs--Intelligence Office.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer—

I observed that by a resolution of the Genesee Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee are directed to cause semi-annual fairs to be held for sale and exchange. Without meaning to discourage, I wish to ask a question. The difficultics as well as the advantages of such fairs should be known beforehand. I think every farmer will see at a glance, the benefit to be derived from them, if they could be thoroughly established. But unless they are held in every town, instead of one for several counties, will it not cost more than it will come to, to drive animals, ten, twenty, or thirty miles for sale? I fear their worn appearance, after such a drive, would greatly injure their sale. Please dissipate these doubts.

I wish to propose something, which I think would be valuable. This is, a sort of intelligence office,—an advertising shop, in every town. Many want to buy, and many want to sell, but they know not where to go to attain their object. I would propose that a person be appointed in every town, if practicable, who shall keep a blank book, where any farmer may go and register briefly the description of animals he may have for sale; in a short time a large assortment would be recorded. A purchaser, by glancing at the book, would see in a moment whatever there were for sale, and know where to go. Let such book be kept in a central part of the town, and the keeper receive a trifling fee from each person to pay him, and it would be attended with little trouble, little expense, and doubtless prove very useful. Such advertisements should of course be classed--one part of the book being for milch cows, one for oxen, one for horses, another for pigs, &c. &c. J.

Influence of the Moon.

Half a century ago, Algernon Roberts, a distinguished farmer near Philadelphia, in his first minutes of the process and results of sowing plaster, regularly noted the moon's age when the application was made; but after one year's experience, he says, "As I perceived no difference from the age of the moon when I sowed plaster, I discontinued minuting it as *a chimera unworthy of notice.*" This was proceeding on the true principles of philosophical induction. At that period, however, the notion of the moon's influence on vegetation was very prevalent, and so inveterate that Judge Peters remarks, "Mr. Roberts risks with those who are governed by such *chimeras,* the credit of his other facts." Judge Peters added, "A worthy old German told me, in the presence, and much to the edification of several of his neighbors who were great believers in the moon, that our *elections* never went right at the wrong time of the moon!" †

Sunflower Seed Oil.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Your correspondent, C., asks what is the best manner of extracting oil from sunflow

er seed. Twenty bushels of shrunk, mouldy seed was crushed without hulling, at Fairchild & Gage's Oil Mill, in this village, last season. The yield from the seed, with Williams & Purdie's Hydraulic Press, was about 4 quarts to the bushel,—the yield from flax seed is nearly 9 quarts, with the same double ram press. Had the sunflower seed been plump, and in good order, the yield would have been much greater. F. Gage has planted an acre with the above seed this spring.

Waterloo, June 7th, 1840. D. W.

The Slug.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer—

I believe some of you have made quite a mistake in considering the slug the larva of an insect. It belongs to that class in Zoology termed *Molusca*, or moluscous animals, including the oyster, clam, barnacle, snail, &c.; to the order *Nudata*, or moluscous animals destitute of shells, which includes the cuttle fish, sea hare, &c.; and to the genus *Lymax*, or slug. This genus embraces several species, but whether naturalists have described the species which trouble us here, is uncertain.

You also say that there are many species of Aphis, and also many *varieties*. That the species are numerous is well known, but I believe they have never been ascertained to run into varieties. J.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

Reeling Silk.

The ease with which the operation of reeling silk may be performed is not generally known; indeed it is known to none but those who have tried their hand at it, and many even of them have got out of patience before discovering it. We have heard many anecdotes illustrative of the facility with which persons who never either reeled or saw it done. An aged gentleman related to us a few months since, the following: He had constructed a Piedmontese reel from the drawing and description in the Silk Journal, and placed it in a back room for the purpose of giving it a trial. He had carefully studied all the directions for the operation, and prepared himself to carry them out literally; after some difficulty he had caught the fibres of as many cocoons as he wished to combine in a thread, had got the two threads passed through the eyes of the plate, and even passed them round each other twenty times, as directed, before passing them through the guides of the traversing bar on to the bars of the reel. At last all this was ready. He looked at the cocoons, at the threads, *wound around each other*, and at the reel, with doubt and hesitation. "It will not do," said he "surely those threads wound around each other in that manner cannot pass freely—they must break with a very slight turn of the reel." He at last ventured to touch the crank gently—the thread passed freely, and he was encouraged to turn a little faster, when it passed off still more freely. Thus encouraged, he turned the reel faster and faster, increasing by gentle degrees, till he put it upon full speed; and the faster he turned, the more freely the thread passed, and the more easily the cocoons unwound. He was so delighted with his experiment, that he called in his family to witness his success—for he had made the experiment in private, that he might not be exposed to the laughter of observers, in case of failure. He then proceeded, with the aid of one of his family, and reeled a skein of raw silk according to directions, and sent it to a neighboring city, where there was a person, a foreigner, who was considered a good judge of raw silk. The silk was shown to him, and he pronounced it *Italian raw silk* of excellent quality, and insisted that the skein exhibited, was reeled in Italy, and could not have been reeled in this country. After, however, he was assured that it had been produced here, and he was requested to point out any fault that it might exhibit, he discovered that the thread was occasionally *loose*. That is, there were spots occasionally, in which the fibres remained unconnected by the adhesion of the gum. No sooner was this fault pointed out than the cause flashed upon the old gentleman's mind instantly. It was this.—During the process the reel had been stopped occasionally for the purpose of replacing exhausted cocoons, &c. and when it was recommenced, he had omitted to *wet* the fibres below their junction at the crossing.—The fibres at the point had of course not been brought into perfect contact, and had become dry; therefore, when they passed up and through the crossing, they of course did not remain adherent, and hence the thread in the skein presented those spots of loose or inadherent fibres—the perfection of raw silk requiring the several fibres to be closely united by their gum into a cylindrical thread. It was a valuable lesson to the old gentleman, although the trifling imperfection his silk presented in this respect, would scarcely have been noticed by the manufacturer; for there is not one skein of the best Italian raw silk in a hundred that is entirely free from that fault.

This anecdote, which is literally true, ought to encourage others to reel silk. The old gentleman is not a mechanic, and yet made the reel with his own hands. This shows how simple the Piedmontese reel is, and how easily it may be made by persons at a distance from places where they are kept for sale.

Another gentleman, who had obtained one of the iron Piedmontese reels that are made in this city, informs us that he is now using it, and that he is surprised at the facility with which the reelers, who never before saw a reel, nor the operation of reeling, perform with it.

Another gentleman, in Pennsylvania, has made a reel himself, of wood, though he is a worker in metal, of a construction different from the Piedmontese, but which produces similar results; with which he is also reeling his cocoons, and has produced some beautiful silk.

We could go on and fill our Journal with similar anecdotes and instances of success in reeling silk, by persons who had never before seen the operation performed. But we deem the above sufficient. We could give our own experience, but this has been done an hundred times. When we learnt to reel, we had not the lights of the present time to guide us. Nearly all the publications on the subject were in French and Italian, which we did not read. But we found in Rees' Cyclopedia, a description—a very imperfect one, of the Piedmontese reel. We employed a mechanic to make one with variations of our own suggestion.—With this reel we began, encountering all the difficulties without any guide by which we could avoid them; and yet in one week we were able to reel with the utmost facility, and produced as good an article as we have since seen from any country. When the Congress Manual was published, we examined its directions for reeling—compiled, as is well known, from the best European authorities—and we were able to make many important corrections in our own practice—principally relating, however, to speed in reeling.—We therefore, have our own experience as well as that of others for authority for saying, that any person of ordinary capacity and application can learn to reel in one week's time, so as to produce a perfect article.—It will of course require practice to enable them to reel fast, so as to be able to reel as much silk in a day as an experienced reeler can; but it does not require as much even of this as it does for the performance of many kinds of every day work. For example. A young woman can learn to perform a full day's work at reeling silk in half the time it would require to learn to do a full day's work at spinning cotton or flax.

It is a common remark by persons who are going to raise silk, that they intend to sell their cocoons; and one of the most common questions asked of us is—"will there be a market for cocoons next season?"—Nearly every body contemplates selling their cocoons. Now this is wrong. The producer of cocoons should also reel them for many cogent reasons—*first*, that he may obtain the profits of reeling, which he will find are nearly or quite equal to those of producing the cocoons. The highest price of a bushel of the best cocoons is $5. This bushel of cocoons if properly reeled, will produce a pound and a half of raw silk of best quality, worth $6 to $8 per pound. But suppose it only worth $5 a pound, there will be $2 50 for reeling the bushel of cocoons. The reeling will furnish excellent employment for the females of his family, slave or free; or if he have none, or does not choose to employ them thus, for some neighboring female less fortunately situated than himself. *Secondly*, the reduction of the cost of transportion. Cocoons are very bulky, 25 to 30 pounds filling a barrel. If they are to be transported to any distance, the expense will be very great. They are also liable to accidents in transportation, such as indentation, which ruins them for reeling; putrefaction from confinement in close barrels, boxes, &c. While the expense of transporting the raw silk is comparatively nothing. A barrel of cocoons will be reduced, *in weight*, to three and three-fourths of a pound; and in bulk to the size of a half gallon measure, or even less; so that the raw silk of one hundred and fifty barrels of cocoons may be packed in a single flour barrel. These are reasons which we should suppose would induce all persons to reel their own cocoons.

But, say many persons indeed, the reeling of silk is too nice and difficult an operation for our blacks to perform—we do not want the trouble of it. We have showed above that it is not so difficult to reel as is imagined. It is to be sure an art, and the perfection of its products requires nicety and some degree of skill; but all of which is easily acquired by any ordinary capacity. It is not the real difficulties of reeling that prevent any one from reeling; but the imaginary ones. Let any one determine that he *will reel*, and he *shall reel*, and that too in a time of apprenticeship that will astonish even himself.

There are some rules to be observed in reeling that we may as well lay down here while on the subject.—They are generally found in the books, so mixed up with other matter that they escape attention.

1st. The cocoons of each particular crop should be kept by themselves. Several parcels should not be mixed together; so that the age of all the cocoons of one parcel may be the same; for cocoons of different ages require water of different temperatures.

2d. The first thing in the morning, the reeler must select her cocoons, putting the best in one basket, second best in another, and the balance in a third.

3d. She must have clear rain or river water, and it is best, if it be river water, that it be placed over night to settle its sandy particles.

4th. She must acquire a knowledge of the temperature required by different cocoons, so that she will instantly know whether the water be too hot or too cold. There is no circumstance that causes so much bad silk as a want of this knowledge, or carelessness in applying it. If the water be too hot, the silk comes off in burs or ganglions, and when this is discovered, the cocoons already in the water are injured by the extraction of the gum, and the silk is thereby rendered uneven and knotty. If the water be too cold, the cocoons will rise up to the plate, and the fibres be broken. This is not difficult to learn.

5th. She should always know how long the cocoons have been produced, that is, how old they are; and in what manner they have been cured, whether *baked*, *steamed*, or cured *in the sun*, as all these require water of different temperatures. Very old cocoons require water nearly boiling, while those just produced and not cured requiring it little more than milk-warm. Baked cocoons of whatever age require water nearly boiling, while steamed cocoons require it of a temperature according to their age, and generally a little higher than those cured in the sun.

6th. Of whatever size the thread is to be, she must keep the number of cocoons regularly the same, or as near it as possible. If she is to produce thread of eight to ten fibres, she must begin with ten cocoons to each thread, and keep that number as steadily running as possible. She will not be able to keep the exact number, but she will never be obliged to allow them to vary more than two, so that the thread will be called "eight to ten fibre." This is regular enough for all practical purposes.

7th. After stopping the reel for any purpose, she must wet the thread thoroughly where it crosses, and thence down to the basin, by sprinkling it with hot water from the basin, before she begins again.

8th. She must change the water in the basin as fast as it becomes foul—two or three times a day, when steadily at work.

7th. While the reel is going she must keep her attention steadily upon the cocoons in the basin, so that when one is exhausted or breaks she may have another ready to be added.

10th. The reel must be turned as rapidly as the cocoons will unwind, so that as little gum as possible may be left in the water.

11. The person turning the reel must keep his eye upon the thread between the traversing bar and the bars of the reel, so that he may see and brush off any motes that may appear on it.

12th. Bear in mind that care and skill in reeling will make the silk worth two or three dollars a pound more than that produced by a careless reeler—therefore, that the careful reeler gets one dollar a pound for her industry, and two dollars for carefulness.

G. B. S.

The Silk Culture.—The National Silk Society has offered numerous bounties, varying from $100 to $1000 each for the best specimens of raw silk, to be produced during the coming summer. The whole amount of the bounties is $16,000. The prospect is fair that the silk culture will become a prominent and settled part of of our domestick industry, and that the silk either raw or manufactured, will constitute within a few years, a valuable staple of home production.—*Nat. Int.*

The Crops and the Season.

In Western New York and Upper Canada, the appearance of the principal crops gives promise of a most abundant harvest. In this region the wheat crop is considerably earlier than usual, and hopes are entertained that it will, on that account, be less liable to injury from the rust. The straw is not as heavy as last season, but the heads are well formed and in most cases stand thickly. We have not heard of any serious injury from the fly or worm, and our farmers feel quite certain of an abundant wheat harvest, whatever may be the price in market.

In *Ohio* we believe the fly has done considerable damage to the wheat crop, especially in the lake counties.

In *Michigan* and *Indiana*, the wheat crop has sustained great injury in some parts from the Hessian fly and the Army worm. From all accounts, however, we believe the destruction is by no means general, and those states will still yield a large surplus of wheat and flour.

From *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, and *Virginia*, the accounts are also favorable, with very slight exceptions.

Early Premium Vegetables.

Delivered at the Rochester Seed Store since our last.

June 5th—Second peck green Peas. Thomas C. Hance of Macedon. Eagle Tavern.

June 16th—First peck new Potatoes. Chas. Filer of Greece. Eagle Tavern.

June 18th—Second peck new Potatoes. Thos. C. Hance of Macedon. Rochester House.

June 25th—First peck String Beans. Wm. Hamilton of Rochester. Eagle.

Education of Farmers' Sons.

We have received several communications on this subject, some of them well written, and others bearing sad evidence of the fact which they deplore, namely the great neglect of education among farmers sons.—The subject is too important to be overlooked; but, at the same time, our friends must bear in mind that *practical agriculture* is the main object of our paper; and therefore we are compelled to reject many articles which otherwise we should be glad to lay before our readers.

A Large Calf.

Messrs. Editors—I yesterday had a Bull Calf of mine weighed that was just a year old. He has never been fed high, but I have merely kept him growing.—He had the milk of the cow during the summer, and in the winter all the grain he had, was from 4 to 6 quarts of oat meal per day. Since we turned him out this spring to grass, he has had no grain at all. He is principally of the Durham breed, with about one-eighth of the Holland. His color is black, with white flanks, which he takes from the Holland. He weighed 890 pounds.

Have any of our brother farmers raised a heavier one with the same keeping? Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN CHASE.

Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 20, 1840.

Transplanting Annuals.

Seedlings may be safely transplanted in the hottest and driest weather, by turning over them immediately after they are set out and watered, a flower pot with a hole in the bottom. The hole serves as a chimney to let off the heat: and such plants will be as fresh through the hottest part of the day, as if they had not been removed. Towards evening, when the sun cannot shine on them, take off the pot and give them fresh air till the sun appears in the morning—then replace it. In a few days they will have new roots, and be out of danger.

M. B. Bateham will spend most of this month travelling in the Western parts of Upper Canada and New York, where he hopes to have the pleasure of calling on many of his friends.

Lost Numbers.—Post-Masters will please inform us if any subscribers have not received their papers correctly, that we may send them again.

OLD GENESEE FARMER,

BOUND Vols., 1st. and 4th, may be had at $1 per vol.

Swine Breeder, or a treatise on fattening swine.

For sale by D. HOYT.

May 28. 6, State-s'. Rochester.

VOLUMES WANTED.

A high price will be paid for several copies of vols. 3, 5, 8 and 9 of the Weekly Genesee Farmer.

July 1st, 1840. M. B. BATEHAM.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well: made by Thomas D. Burrall, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well;" and they *have fully sustained that warranty.*

They have gone largely into use; more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, *without repairs.* More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to *work as well as any in the world.*"

His new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, *without any additional machidery;* saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use.

Geneva, June 27, 1840.

A DURHAM BULL CALF,

OF FINE FORM and undoubted pedigree, for sale at a *reasonable* price, by THOMAS WRIGHT.

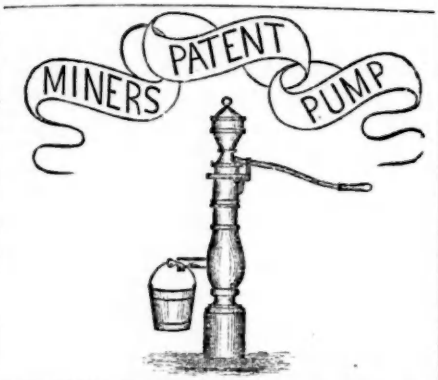
Macedon, Wayne co., 5 mo. 17th, 1840.

Also as above, some pure Berkshire pigs of the Bement stock.

NEW ARRIVALS!

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store by the Steam Ship British Queen from England, a large supply of best purple top Ruta Baga, and a general assortment of English and Scotch Turnip Seeds. ☞ Merchants supplied at very low prices. M. B. BATEHAM.

June 1st, 1840.



MINER'S PATENT PUMPS, for Wells and Cisterns, improved. During the last few months the subscribers have made several important improvements in the construction of this pump, which renders it the cheapest and most durable article now in use. They have no hesitation in saying that they are decidedly preferable to any other article now in operation. Many testimonials of scientific and mechanical men might be given to show the simplicity and durability of the construction of this pump, and its superiority to all others, but as a personal examination might give a more correct idea of them, they invite all who may have occasion to purchase, to call before supplying themselves elsewhere.

They are now manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, at prices to correspond with the times, at the Warehouse of the Eagle Furnace, near the Falls, by

W. A. LANGWORTHY & Co.

Rochester, April 1.

Seed Buckwheat for sale at the Seed Store by M. B. BATEHAM.

NEW BOOKS.

CHILD'S work on Beet Sugar; Buel's Farmers' Companion; the American Swine Breeder's Companion; Bridgeman's Gardener, new edition; and a fresh supply of sundry other valuable books, for sale at the Seed Store.

M. B. BATEHAM.

June 1st, 1840.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Wooley, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O. Culver's, Brighton, Monroe co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed and good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, out of Sandhole, by Eclipse Young Henry is now six years old on the 4th of June next: he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed; he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to

OLIVER CULVER.

Brighton, Monroe Co,, N. Y., May 20, 1840.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, andwill have, during the Summer, Pure Berkshire Pigs—also a cross of the Leicester and Berkshire. These Pigs are equal to any in the State, and will be sold as cheap as any.

Rochester, May 1st., 1840. AMOS SAWYER.

AGENTS

FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE

A full assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places.—Subscriptions will also be received there for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal:"

Buffalo,.....W. & G. Bryant.
Lockport,.....S. H. Marks & Co.
New Fane,.....J. P. Lukens.
Albion,.....Rathbun & Clark.
Brockport,.....George Allen.
Scotsville,.....Andrus & Garbutt.
Le Roy,.....Tompkins & Morgan.
Batavia,.....J. V. D. Verplanck.
Attica,.....R. & N. Wells.
Perry,.....L. B. Parsons & Son.
Mount Morris,.....R. Sleeper.
Geneseo,.....F. & G. W. Wyman.
Canandaigua,.....J. B Hayes,
Geneva,.....J. N. Bogert.
Waterloo,.....Abram Deuel,
Auburn,.....T. M. Hunt.
Palmyra,.....Hoyt & May.
Newark,.....Doane & Partridge.
Syracuse,.....T. B. Fitch & Co.
Utica,.....J. E. Warner.
Oswego,.....M. B. Edson.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed-Store, March 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JULY 2, 1840.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$	81	a $	83
CORN,	"		37½		41
OATS,	"		28		
BARLEY,	"		37½		41
RYE,	"		50		
PEAS, Common,	"		50		
BEANS, White,	"		75		
POTATOES,	"		19		22
APPLES, Desert,	"		75		1,00
" Dried,	"		1,00		1,25
CIDER,	barrel,		1,75		2,00
FLOUR, Superfine,	"		4,00		4,25
" Fine,	"		3,50		3,75
SALT,	"		1,75		1,88
PORK, Mess,	"		12,00		13,00
" Prime,	"		9,50		10,00
" Hog,	100 lbs.		4,00		4,50
BEEF,	"		5,00		5,50
EGGS,	per dozen,		8		10
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound		10		12½
" Firkin,	"		10.		
CHEESE,	"		6		8
LARD,	"		7		8
TALLOW,	"		10		
HIDES,	"		5		
SHEEP SKINS,	each,		38		50
WOOL,	pound,		38		50
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs.		5,00		
POT,	"		4,50		
HAY,	ton,		6,00		7,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,		1,50		2,00
CLOVER,	"		10,00		12,00
FLAX,	"		75		1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls.)	per ton,		6,00		
" bulk, (at Wheatland)			3,00		